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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Mission to Ottawa, U.S.

New Delhi (IBS) - India is sending one of its top officials at the foreign office, Eric Gonsalves, to Washington and Ottawa to hold talks on the current situation in Afghanistan. Mr. Gonsalves is also likely to visit London.

Mr. Gonsalves' visit to the West follows talks India has held with Asian countries involved in the incident, along with Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko. While Mr. Gonsalves does not have any cut and dried formula for dealing with the Afghanistan Question, discussions would take place to find a meeting point between the US interests and those of USSR.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi has, however, pointed out that this cold war situation is a serious one and has definitely weakened the process of normalisation, posing a serious threat in the region.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, stated that there was going to be no diplomatic reshuffle in view of the Afghanistan and Pakistan questions, as such developments never influenced India's policies.

Talking about arming Pakistan to the teeth, she claimed that this was dangerous, - both to Pakistan and other nations.

The Soviet troops in turn would be withdrawn from Pakistan the moment the latter country stopped training its military men for gureilla warfare and sending them into Afghanistan, according to US$R sources.

This was stated by Mrs. Gandhi at a function in Delhi, where she also added: "Some people want to meddle in our affairs also, under the guise of helping us solve our own differences. We will, however, solve our own problems and build up our nations according to our ideals and dreams."

State elections in mid-June

From Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The elections to the nine state assemblies dissolved by the Centre through a Presidential proclamation is likely to be held by mid-June.

Efforts to hold elections by mid-April did not find favour with the Election Commission which is not adequately prepared to undertake the tast of a "mini general election".

The Commission is gearing up its election machinery to be ready as early as possible. But it has its own limitations.

possible before her party's popularity wears out. With the current

During the last Lok Sabha elections every political party and a large number of individuals had complained about mistakes in the voters' list. The Commission will have to correct them and also add those who had in the meantime crossed the voting age of 21 on January 1.

Mrs. Gandi would, however, like to hold elections as early as economic situation being what it is, with little prospects for its improvement, any delay would naturally adversely affect the ruling party.

She would also like to attain a two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha where her party is in a minority with 87 members in the 244-member house. The nine states, where new assemblies will be formed, are to elect as many as 49 members to the Rajya Sabha. The biennial poll for the Rajya Sabha is scheduled for April.

A clear majority in the upper house is important for Mrs. Gandhi to get constitutional amendments passed. The lack of it is a handicap for wresting absolute power.

Prices and crimes climb

New Delhi (FOC) - During the week the new government assumed office early in January, the prices of essential commodities showed a downward trend. Even the prices of gold and silver sank in the international market.

The people who voted the new government to power on two major reasons viz prices and crime, heaved a sigh of relief.

Now the situation is different. Both the prices of essential commodities and crime rate in the urban cities are going up steadily.

The government is yet to take any stern step to combat the two except trying to put a bold face with threat to the trade and assurance to the consumer.

Sugar is selling around Rs 6 per kg as against below Rs 5 a few weeks ago. Mustard oil appreciated by Rs 2 a kg. Consumer items like vanaspati, rice, soap, tea and cosmetics are not available at any reasonable price. All these items showed an increase in the prices.

Long queues are seen at petrol pumps for diesel and kerosene. The government has announced that it would import diesel, kerosene and even cooking gas to meet the domestic shortage. The closing down of the Gauhati refinery in Assam added to the shortage.

The burden of the ensuing budget in March is worrying the consumer. It is well known that the new government has no magic wand but taxation to draw out the next budget to cover at least partly the enormous deficit of about Rs 3,700 crores.

The soaring prices and the effect of the next budget on the common man would very much affect the election prospects of the ruling party in the ensuing mid-term poll in the nine states.

Janata may split again

New Delhi (IBS) - The only party that ever managed to defeat the mighty Congress (1977) created by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other national leaders, the Janata Party is in grave danger of not only further erosion but perhaps even extinction.

Jagjivan Ram, reacting sarcastically to Chandra Shekhar's letter charging him with "shifting" his position on dual membership which was "unworthy of a person who shoulders the responsibility of the leader of the parliamentary party," resigned from the leadership to "help the party elect a new leader." He gave no reason.

This is the third day of the crisis in the party (February 27). Jana Sangh members continued to defend the RSS while others attacked it as communal and the cause of the fall of the party from power. In this respect, the attackers took the Jagjivan Ram stand.

Following his resignation, Jagjivan Ram immediately began speaking of the feasibility of a new all-India Party in place of the stricken Janata. He said there is a need for a new all-india secular, socialistic and democratic party in that order, too.

He is not prepared to quit the Janata yet until he is assured of a large enough following, and this could come only if he bends himself to forming a new party to fight both the RSS and Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarianism. Many knowledgeable members of the Janata admit that, should he assure this, he could carry away a sizable chunk of Janata members.

That he may yet wreck the Janata is indicated in his own words. 'If necessary, I may be compelled to challenge the present leadership of the Janata Party to make the commitment of our party to the ideals of democracy, socialism and secularism total and credible."

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko (second from right) with the External Affairs Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Same work, less pay for women

New Delhi (IBS) - Despite tall talk of equality of the sexes, earnings of women workers in the three main plantations - tea, coffee and rubber -- continues to be lower than that of their male counterparts.

An occupational wage survey by the Government's labour bureau reveals that the difference between the earnings of men and women in the plantations have registered an increase over the past 16 years.

In the tea plantations this difference rose from 11 paise in 1958-59 to 98 paise in 1974-75. In coffee and rubber, this rose from 46 paise to 117 paise and 48 paise to 142 paise respectively over the same period.

In the three plantations as a whole, it was found that the proportion of men outnumbered the women, and the women's employment showed a marginal decline from 50.3 per cent to 48.6 per cent over the first and third surveys.

The proportion of children employed in the three plantations rose from 4.9 per cent to 8.4 per cent between the first and third surveys. The proportion of piece rated workers in the employment for all the three plantations rose from about 75 per cent to 85 per cent over the same phase.

The survey accounts for an increase of about 200 per cent in the average daily earnings of the workers in all the plantations taken together.

First eclipse in 2137 B.C.

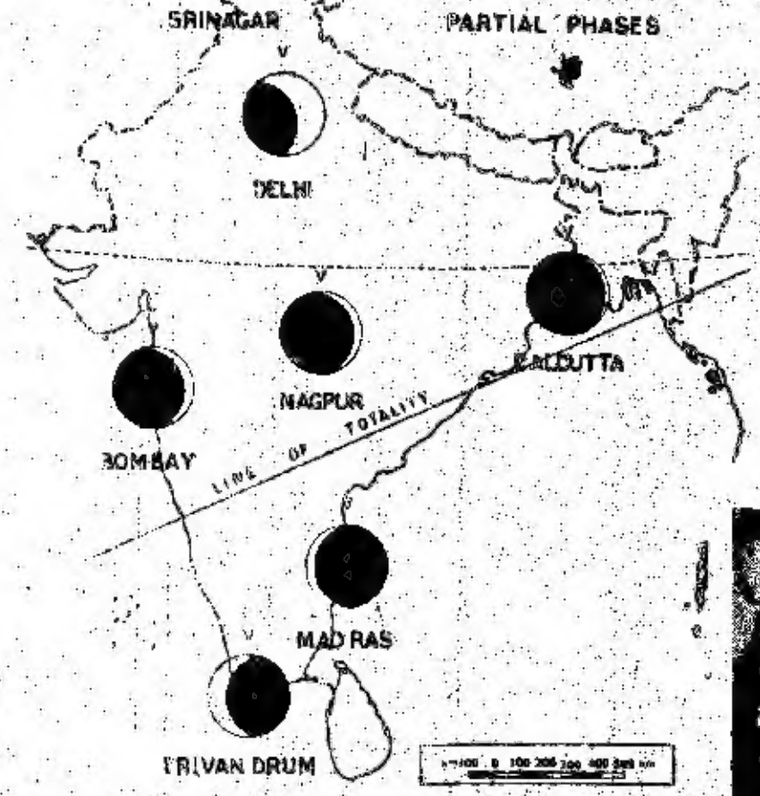
New Delhi, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The history of solar eclipse begins with the two Chinese royal astronomers losing their heads as they failed to predict the eclipse.

This occurred on October 22, 2137 BC, which was the year of earliest recorded solar eclipse as mentioned in the Chinese chronicle, Shu Ching.

As the local astronomers Hsi and Ho got dead drunk, they could not predict the eclipse then. The emperor got them beheaded.

The Austrian astronomer T. Oppolzer, had published a monumental work in 1887 called "Canon Der Finsternisse" in which he described 8000 solar eclipse and 5200 lunar eclipses occurring between 1207 BC and 2161 AD, according to C K Ananthasubramaniam, a retired assistant meteorologist.

Mr. Ananthasubramaniam says that of the six total solar eclipses during the century, only three were visible in India. The eclipse of June 30, 1954, ended at sunset over Jodhpur and so was not important. The last eclipse in this century visible over northern India was on October 24, 1955.



Rising exports to China

New Delhi (IBS) - Exchange of trade delegations between India and China have brought home the fact that sooner or later, new orders and commodities would exchange the complexion of Indo-China trade.

A publication of trade with China brought out by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, state that the trade volume between both countries has shown a marked increase. Indian exports to China which amounted to $20 million in 1977-78 had, over the next fiscal year, touched the $150 million mark. There had been a marked hike in the export of iron and steel, sugar and tobacco and wire rope.

Sugar topped the export bill, with a total value of $78 million. More items have also been added to the exchange list, such as iron ore, chrome ore, pig iron, wire ropes, steel tubes and tobacco, along with exports of non ferrous metals, home drugs like tetracycline, hydrochloride, streptomicine, sulphate and paraffin wax - which India imported from that country.

On the basis of studies made, the observations were that some items did have export potential from India to China.

Incentives for investors

New Delhi (IBS) - A liberalised industrial policy, with fresh investments is being mooted. The Union Minister for Finance and Industry, R. Venkataraman, has made no secret of the government's desire to shift the emphasis in the country's economic development from agriculture to industry - a reversal of the Janata - Lok Dal policy.

The shift is expected to be reflected in the policy would be reflected in the budget. The role of the large houses and multinationals in the country's industrial is also being reassessed, and indications are that the new Government will be more amenable to their claims.

Indications show that the large houses might be allowed to expand their capacities for export purposes. The emphasis on decentralisation laid by the Janata Party-Lok Dal governments is expected to be diluted. Even though the current fiscal concessions in the small-scale industrial sector may continue, there may not be any more pampering of this sector.

With renewed emphasis on industrial growth policy constraints which have existed till now will be removed. The government will not have to be apologetic in focussing the limelight on industry. It is recognised that in trying to focus the limelight on industry and cut off agricultural promotion a sound industrial base would be necessary.

Farmers and TV

Pune, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Telecasts have a favourable impact on farmers, says a survey.

The survey, carried out in an area served by a television transmitter based in Pij village in Kheda district of Gujarat, says farmers with television sets were better equipped with modern knowledge of farming than those outside the region.

The Pij transmitter serves nine hundred villages of which five hundred have community sets, according to the director of Bombay's Doordarshan Kendra, A.A. Shroff.

Most viewers answered correctly when asked about the advantages of using hybrid varieties

Assam situation easing

New Delhi (IBS) - The boiling point in the Assam agitation had very nearly been reached when Mrs. Gandhi assumed office.

Things have begun to calm down after the meeting between her and agitation leaders.

After the meeting, the miasma of distrust between the Centre and the effective leaders of the agitation in Assam over the issue of foreign infilerators in the state has begun to be dispelled.

The Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister have not only conceded most of the major demands of the All Assam Students Union (AASU) but also convinced its visiting delegation of their willingness and ability acc.

At least 40 persons have been killed in various parts of Assam in clashes between demonstrators and the security forces during January alone.

There is evidence that lends credence to the charge that extremist elements were exploiting the students' movement to gain their misguided ends.

The Centre has rightly agreed in principle that arrangements will be made to detect and deport foreign nationals in Assam, rectify the electoral polls, and stop further infiltration of foreigners by tightening security arrangements broader.

Though all these measures are clearly overdue, the AASU realises that the practical problems of implementing them are extremely complex.

New elegance for Puri temple

Puri, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The historic Jagannath Temple of Puri will acquire a different look in 10 years when the work of re-doing its exquisite carvings, now under way, is completed.

The work involves redoing the temple carvings from below the six-inch thick plaster which was applied from time to time during the past 250 years.

Archaeologist M M Raichur who is in charge of the restoration work, said the Jagannath Temple that people had hitherto known would be astonishingly transformed.

Illustrating his point with photographs, Mr. Raichur said once fully renovated the Puri Temple would surpass the famous Sun Temple of Konark in elegance.

He said the two majestic structures were separated by a span of only about 50 years in the 13th century but the Puri Temple had been in religious use and received constant care.

Mr. Raichur said the original carvings now coming out bit by bit were so revealingly beautiful that even the local pandas and pujaris, who were earlier opposed to the restoration work, now agreed that it was worth-while to have undertaken it.

Even Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab, when he wrote his book on the history of Orissa, was apparently in the dark about the arahaeological identity of the Puri Temple. He wrote that it was made mostly of plaster.

The pandas and pujaris had earlier moved the court twice praying for suspension of the restoration work which, they thought, would not only violate the religious sanctity of the temple, but also damage it. The court had given an injunction in their favour. Though the injunction was vacated by the Supreme Court, about 18 months were lost for the restoration work which had actually started in February 1975 after execution of an agreement with the temple committee.

Giving possible reasons for the plastering which covered the walls, Mr. Raichur said possibly the iron clamps with which the earlier master masons had bound the stones started rusting when they came in contact of water. This displaced the stones which started falling from the temple walls.

"Perhaps as the master masons did not have any answer to the problem, they had the walls plastered with the intention of preventing the stones from falling". He said the six-layers of the cover proved that the temple had later been plastered all over five times more during the last 250 years.

Clark Clifford, Special Envoy of the President of U.S.A., was among the numerous distinguished visitors to India after Mrs. Gandhi captured power after the mid-term poll in January, 1980.

Kissing in fi
Film black
exceeds n
income

New Delhi (IBS) - Vasant Sathe, Union Information and Broadcasting Minister, is not anti-kissing scenes in Hindi movies, provided they are projecting "naturally."

Speaking at a reception in his honour at the All-India Film Producers Council in Bombay, he expressed amazement that cabaret scenes, rape sequences and violence were allowed in movies as an expression of freedom, while the most natural act of kissing was banned. "Vulgarity of the film is more the cause of a bad system and not the fault of the producer," he said.

Siren fo

Madras, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Union Petroleum and Chemicals Minister P C Sethi had the unique honour of a siren fitted pilot jeep hooting its way during his drive in the city.

Mr. Sethi's office had sought such an arrangement during his visit to the city.

State officials were initially hesitant to provide a siren for a

No more Bom

New Delhi (IBS) - If the Centre finally sanctions the Maharashtra request, the city of Bombay will lose its identity and be known as Mumbai after two years. The State request is lying with the Centre, and the latter seems agreeable so far.

The argument used is that Mumbai is the original name, and that the British had changed it to Bombay. Anti-British feeling has been governing Indian State and

Ram resigns

New Delhi, Mar. 8 - Former defence minister Jagjivan Ram resigned yesterday from India's opposition Janata Party, causing a fresh split in the group, torn since its defeat in a general election in January. Mr. Ram quit the Janata leadership on Feb. 27 in a dispute over the

Move to ro

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Mrs. Gandhi reportedly agreed to make Ram Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission but the latter is reportedly keen on a more prestigious position.

National inc
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New Delhi, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The country's national income has registered a 4.1 per cent increase when calculated at constant prices with 1970-71 as the base.

The total national income in 1978-79 is estimated at Rs 456.3 million as against Rs. 435.8 million in 1977-78 at constan

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Kissing in films
Film black money exceeds national income

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Mr. Sathe was critical about the fact that the entire production and distribution of films was controlled by a few individuals who had huge amounts of unaccounted money -- something like $45,000 million at their disposal, which was more than India's national income.

He reminded the industry of its social responsibility, claiming that the Government might even consider winding up the censor board, if the people assured him that they had some means of regulation - which was lacking at the moment.

Siren for Sethi

Madras, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Union Petroleum and Chemicals Minister P C Sethi had the unique honour of a siren fitted pilot jeep hooting its way during his drive in the city.

Mr. Sethi's office had sought such an arrangement during his visit to the city.

State officials were initially hesitant to provide a siren for a central minister. This is reserved for the President and the Prime Minister. Later, they complied with the request.

When newsmen asked Mr. Sethi about it, he said that his practice was suspended during the Janata rule. He said that a siren-fitted pilot car was necessary to get through traffic jams and was in the interest of safety.

No more Bombay ?
...It's Mumbai

New Delhi (I&S) - If the Centre finally sanctions the Maharashtra request, the city of Bombay will lose its identity and be known as Mumbai after two years. The State request is lying with the Centre, and the latter seems agreeable so far.

The argument used is that Mumbai is the original name, and that the British had changed it to Bombay. Anti-British feeling has been governing Indian State and Central Government officials for years, and still is. Even historical status of the British Raj, and historical road names, have been demolished, effacing 'sign-posts' in an attempt to cloak history, if not rewrite it.

Some years ago Poona was renamed Pune on the very same argument, but the change was not all that much as Bombay to Mumbai must certainly be.

Ram resigns from Janata

New Delhi, Mar. 8 - Former defence minister Jagjivan Ram resigned yesterday from India's opposition Janata Party, causing a fresh split in the group, formed since its defeat in a general election in January. Mr. Ram quit the Janata leadership on Feb. 27 in a dispute over the militant Hindu Rashtriya Swayansevak Sangh organization. Mr. Ram, a Harijan (untouchable), was against Janata members having dual membership in the Hindu group, which he said was a caste organization. He told a news conference: "I dissociate myself from the Janata Party as it is presently constituted."

Move to rope in Ram

New Delhi (IBS) - A move for a reapproachment between Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister and defeated Janata leader Jagjivan Ram has received a setback though it has not yet been finally given up.

Mrs. Gandhi reportedly agreed to make Ram Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission but the latter is reportedly keen on a more prestigious position.

There is a proposal also to make him President of the Congress-I. But Mrs. Gandhi told mediators to hold on for some more time.

There is a strong opinion in the Congress-I that if the party is to go in for elections to various state assemblies now under the control of the other parties, it would be advisable to rope in Jagjivan Ram and isolate the Lok Dal and the other parties.

National income up 4 per cent

New Delhi, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The country's national income has registered a 4.1 per cent increase when calculated at constant prices with 1970-71 as the base.

The total national income in 1978-79 is estimated at Rs 456.37 million as against Rs 435.87 million in 1977-78 at constant prices (1970-71) base), according to the estimates of national income for the year 1977-79 released by the Central Statistical Organisation February 7.

The estimates released by the CSO place the per capita income at Rs 712. This estimate for 1978-79 is 2.1 per cent more than Rs 697 estimated for the previous year.

Indira for clean offices

New Delhi, March 15 (UNI) - The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, has asked the cabinet secretary to direct all central government departments to maintain cleanliness in their offices.

Mrs. Gandhi has referred to the unseemly sight of corridors in various buildings littered with bits of paper or broken furniture creating an unwholesome atmosphere.

Do nothing policy on Afghanistan

New Delhi - The Soviet Union's and India's positions on Afghanistan remain as far apart at the end of Gromyko's visit from February 12 as they were before. This is obvious from the absence of any reference to the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country in the joint statement issued after Gromyko's departure. That by itself would have been sufficient to indicate that the Soviet foreign minister has taken an extremely tough stand in his discussions with the Indian Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs.

Gromyko was clearly determined to drive home the point that Moscow proposes to deal with its opponents and detractors from a position of strength.

This leaves little room for speculation. Whatever Soviet envoys may have said in different capitals, the chances are that the Kremlin has decided to maintain a powerful military presence in Afghanistan in order virtually to manage its affairs and that it will not budge from this position at least in the near future.

India's Position

If India has not joined the chorus of condemnation of the Soviet action, it was in no way a sign of approval. New Delhi's whole approach was to defuse the situation so as to create conditions facilitating diplomatic initiatives to persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

The Indian opposition to the resumption of American arms aid to Pakistan and to the Sino-US moves in the region is part of that policy, apart from the anxiety over a possible threat to India's own security. But India's efforts in that direction are weakened by the lack of a positive response to the plea for de-escalation on Moscow's part.

Let alone a time-span for the pull-out, the Soviet Union has not given a specific assurance of its intention to withdraw. Afghanistan is not mentioned at all in the joint statement issued after two days of talks. That tells the story best. Even so, Mr. Gromyko's visit has helped in enabling the two sides to know where they stand on this crucial question. It must have removed some illusions in Moscow and New Delhi about each other, the re-affirmation of Indo-Soviet friendship notwithstanding.

One way of at least partly defusing almost any situation may be to do nothing whatever about it. Though hardly likely to make her popular with Carter and his countrymen, this may be considered by the External Affairs Ministry as at the moment in India's interest, particularly given Gromyko's promise of support if the "US-Pakistan-China axis" become truculent.

Meanwhile the Indian Ocean is fast ceasing to be a zone of peace, if it ever was one.

Special courts dissolve

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Both the special courts set up by the Janata government for speedy trial of holders of high political and public offices declared themselves void and returned all the cases referred to them to the lower courts.

It was Court No. 2 headed by Justice Mangi Lal Jain which decreed against itself holding that the creation and establishment of the Special Court No. 2 and the declaration and the designation to try the Maruti case and the Sachar detention case were not made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and thus were void. Thus the two cases were dropped.

In the Maruti case Mrs. Indira Gandhi along with D. Sen, former CBI director, and R.K. Dhawan, former additional private secretary to Mrs. Gandhi, were the accused.

In the Sachar Detention Case, Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Dhawan and P.S. Bhinder, former DIG of Police, were the accused.

The case of the accused was that the constitution of the special courts was made by the ministry of law, justice and company affairs by a notification dated May 30, 1979, while the declaration and designation of the cases were made subsequently by the ministry of home affairs long before the President allocated their respective functions to these two ministries. These rules were published in the official gazette extraordinary of September 24, 1979. These were not retrospective in operation but were rather specifically and expressly made to take effect prospectively on and from the date of their publication in the official gazette. Thus the constitution of the court was done without lawful authority and conferred no jurisdiction on the court.

The court upheld the argument and dissolved itself on the technical ground.

In the jeep case in which Mrs. Gandhi and five others were accused of obtaining without payment of hire charges a large number of jeeps for electioneering, special Court No. 1 presided over by Justice M.S. Joshi, also decreed against itself on similar grounds as did Court No. 2.

The last case pending before Court No. 2 was the poster case against V.C. Shukla and others for conspiring to abuse his official postion as information and broadcasting minister for utilising the services of government servants for party work. This also met the same fate as the earlier two cases.

Thus both the special courts ceased to exist and all the cases were returned to the lower courts for disposal. Obviously the new government would not pursue them.

No action on UAE illegals now

Dubai, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Mohammad Hilal at Dahiri, UAE director-General of Labour, told newsmen that no legal action would be taken against illegal immigrants till June 21.

According to the new labour laws the immigrants were to leave the country February 21. The UAE authorities said that the grace period should be used by the immigrants to sort out their visa problems.

Asked to define who would be considered an illegal immigrant the Director-General said, "Any immigrant who does not have an authorised sponsor." Meanwhile, S.S. Noor Jehan of the Mughal Lines sailed for Bombay carrying more than 1,000 passengers from the UAE. According to conservative estimates more than 11,000 Indians have left the UAE during the past one month.

Milkha's gesture

Hissar, Mar. 12 (UNI) - Milkha Singh, the "Flying Sikh" announced a scholarship of Rs 5,000 each to the athletes who shatter his two-decade-old national records in the 200 and 400 metres sprints for men.

Announcing this at the 18th Inter-State National Athletics Meet here, he said the day his records were broken, the Indian athletes would win a medal in the Olympics, an achievement he narrowly missed.

The "Flying Sikh" set the 200m record of 20.7 seconds in the Indo-Pakistan dual meet in Lahore in 1960. His performance of 45.6 seconds in the 400m was established in the Rome Olympics in September the same year.

Case against Menaka Ghandhi withdrawn

New Delhi, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Mrs. Maneka Gandhi and her mother Mrs. Amteshwar Anand, Editor and publisher of "Surya India" respectively, have been acquitted in a defamation case filed by Ramesh Thapar, noted journalist.

Metropolitan magistrate A K Srivastava passed the order in view of the absence of Mr. Thapar in the court.

Mr. Srivastava also acquitted the printer and publisher of "Surya India".

The court, in its order, observed that the complaintant was absent and was not represented by a pleader conducting the prosecution and there not being any cogent ground for case being adjoruned the complaint was thus dismissed.

The case against the accused persons related to the publication of an artic'e "Pies in the sky" in the June, 1978 issue of "Surya India".

Congress forms ministry

Simla, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Congress-I Ministry was installed here when Mr. Ram Lal was sworn in as Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh at Raj Bhavan.

The Congress-I leader took in two ministerial colleagues with him to replace the Janata Party headed by Shanta Kumar of the former Jana Sangh constituent of his party.

Shiv Kumar, a minister in the Shanta Kumar team, and Hardayal, a former Congress Minister, were the two Ministers sworn in by Governor Amin-uddin Ahmed Khan.

Ram Lal Chauhan was sworn in at 1615 hours at a simple ceremony.

Shanta Kumar submitted the resignation of his Ministry to the Governor and Amin-uddin Ahmed Khan called upon Ram Lal to form a new government.

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MULTICULTURALISM?

The Liberals have formed a new Government in Canada. Looking at the list of Cabinet Ministers, who are the most powerful individuals in Canada today, one is struck by the inadequate representation of almost one third of Canadian population i.e. non-English, non-French people, among the 33 Cabinet Ministers. There are two Jewish Ministers - Gray and Kaplan - and perhaps one other - Erola. The others are all from two-thirds of the Canadian population. In other words, population-wise the non-English non-French population, the so-called ethnics, should have had 11 ministers, while in fact, they have three. Is this what a Liberal Government which professes to be the saviour of all the minority ethnic groups should have done?

Whatever might have been the inadequacies of the former P.C. Government, they did better than the Liberals in this regard. Names such as Mazankowski, Epp, Hnatyshyn, Paproski and of course the first black ever to become a Cabinet Minister, Alexandar are worth mentioning. Five ministers out of 30 was a better record than that of three out of 33.

One often wonders whether the Liberal party is not simply fooling the ethnics pretending to be their defenders in order to be in power for ever. If the so-called ethnics are ready to be fooled by receiving each crumb of bread that they happen to pick up from under the dinner table as the great boone, the political parties will continue to keep these underdogs under the table all the time.

Letter
Deportation issue

I must frankly admit that sometimes I fail to understand the pattern of justice meted out by our immigration machinery. Or, may be, my confusion is augmented by the news media reports which, I seem to conclude, slant basic facts for cheap sensationalism. Otherwise how could you reconcile contradictory views, measures, and approaches to, more or less, the same basic situations?

Take, for example, the W5 Report's allegations that foreign students (especially from Hong Kong) take most of the covetable student positions in Canadian colleges and universities when our "serious-minded", "hard-working", "highly motivated and capable" prospective mediocres are denied admission. Not a word is said about students and professors from the States flocking universities like McGill, MacMaster, Toronto and the like.

The recent case of Harjit Kumar was blown out of proportion. I am not trying to judge the merit of the case because I don't know the facts. But The Gazette of Montreal commented editorially (20-2-80), "The notable part of the Harjit Kumar case is how it shows the flexibility of Canada's immigration laws, not their inhumanity." Ron Atkey was tough and adamant regarding her case. Some time back The Journal had reported the case of Neelan Kohli in which the 22-year old blind woman was deported from Canada on the basis of Mr. Atkey's final verdict.

I keep careful records of all such incidents whether they refer to East Indians, West Indians, Europeans or Latin Americans, and very often I have asked myself, how come whenever a Russian jumps ship the whole machinery, including the minister, eagerly extend their helping hands? A couple of love-sick Russians defect in Vancouver, and the minister forthwith gives them permit to stay, to work and get their immigration formalities processed. But cases of Chileans are ignored and obstructed.

Polish national, Tadeusz Jakubowski, is given deportation orders. Immediately a hue and cry is raised. Senator Ray Perrault (now a minister) takes up his case, and on 27-2-80 The Gazette jubilantly reports, "Officials reviewing Pole's deportation." Cause celebre!

Prof. Bernard Victorri, a French physicist, and his family were granted landed immigrant status from within the country although their visitor's permit was revoked earlier. Why this "cause celebre d'exception"? Well, many prominent citizens of the community including the finance minister (of Quebec), Dr. Jacques Parizeau, urged the Immigration Minister to do so. Martin Flaxman (a British National) of Queen Charlotte, B.C., was "granted a one-year permit to stay while his status was being processed. Ron Atkey's kindness knew no bounds!

I have referred only to a few cases here. The more I brood on them the more confused I get. Why should rules and regulations of the country be applied differently for different persons coming from different lands?

I agree with the editorial comments of The Canadian India Times when it states, "What is needed is a change in the attitude of Canadian society and Canadian government towards immigrants from Asia... What is needed is a more humane treatment of people of such origins." (18-2-80).

Sampad Roy
Montreal.

Satellite nears completion

By Francis Assisi

The first generation Indian National Satellite System (INSAT-I) is being built to specifications set by India's Department of Space (DOS) at the Ford Aerospace & Communications Corporation here in Palo Alto, California.

The $60 million project is closely monitored by a team of nine Indian specialists stationed at INSAT's Palo Alto Office since September 1978. Dr. S. Vasantha, Assistant Project Director for INSAT-1 and head of the team of scientists, assures that the satellite will bring "phenomenal changes" by significantly enhancing the telecommunications, meteorological, and mass communication capabilities in India during the 1980's. Dr. Vasantha also emphasized the "educational aspects of India's first operational satellite with a multipurpose mission". Rapid strides in adult education, family planning, and agricultural feedback in rural areas would have the highest impact during this decade, he said.

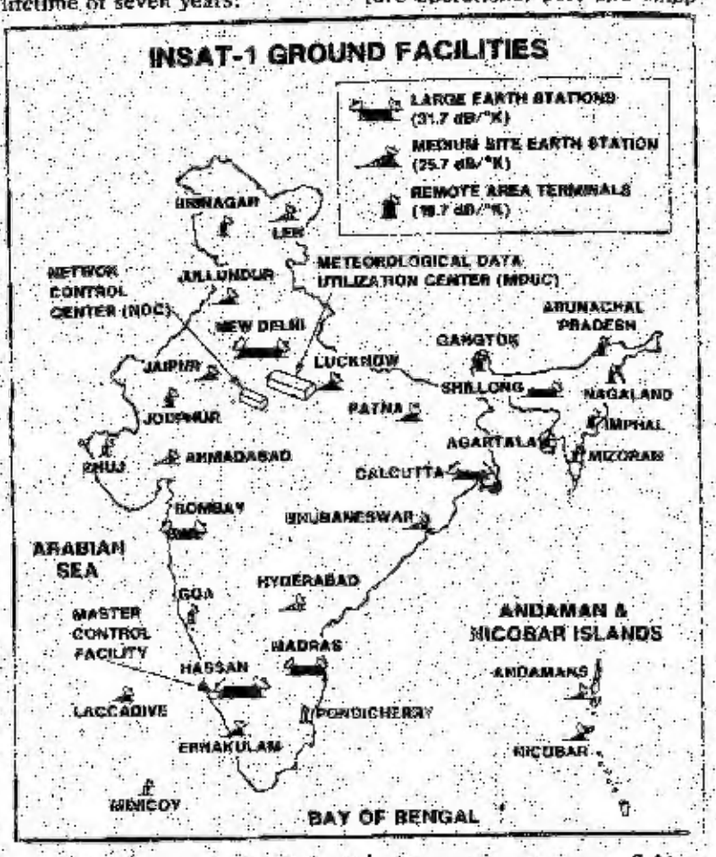
Responsibility for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the space segment for the INSAT-1 system is solely that of the Department of Space, which is reportedly gearing to launch the satellite in 1981. It was also learned that the United States' NASA has signed a 'Memorandum of Understanding' with the Government of India to provide launching and support services for INSAT-1 on a 'cost reimbursable basis", the launching to take place at the Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Meanwhile the control and monitoring facilities for INSAT-1 is being set up near Hassan in Karnataka State. Five large and thirteen medium sized earth stations, with its attendant complex electronic, tracking, data storage and processing facilities are also being readied for the INSAT-1 system.

THE SATELLITE SYSTEM:

The INSAT-1 system actually incorporates two identical satellites (INSAT-1A & INSAT-1B) to be launched approximately two years apart in a geo-synchronous orbit at 74E and 94E degrees longitude. Because the satellites journey around the earth is synchronized with the speed of the earth's axial rotation, it would appear stationary relative to any one point on earth, explained Dr. Vasantha. The 1100 Kg satellite is expected to orbit at 22000 miles above the earth. The satellites are being fabricated as three-axis stabilized, solar-cell powered spacecraft with a box type structure and capable of precision attitude control. Power output aboard the spacecraft is rated at about 900 watts.

Two parabolic reflectors and four annular slotted array antennae mounted on the face of the spacecraft along with its electronics will be used for transmission and reception of telecommunication and meteorological signals to and from the various earth stations in India. The satellites propulsion system consisting of a set of bipropellant engines using liquid propellants will be used to place it in the geo-synchronous orbit as well as for providing attitude and orbit control during the expected lifetime of seven years.



Remote sensing techniques aboard the INSAT-1 are based on the fact that every object on earth has its characteristic radiations and also reflect various incident radiations in a way that is different for different objects. Infra-red and visible detectors measure these radiations and reflectances. The images produced are then mapped and interpreted on ground by various techniques including computer analysis.

UTILISATION OF INSAT

S.B. Iyer of the Palo Alto INSAT-1 team said that the system as presently conceived, spans across the Department of Space, the Post and Telegraph Department, the Indian Meteorological Department, and the Ministry of Information/Broadcasting. He is also certain that INSAT's impact will be felt in the 1980's in three critical areas of India's development: telecommunications, Metcorology, and Television.

The telecommunications component of the satellite will provide 8000 two-way telephone circuits. And since these circuits are potentially accessible from even the remotest part of India, a telecommunications network of immense reliability and flexibility could be established. Besides, the greater immunity of the system from breakdowns and natural disasters provides the key to remote area short-term emergency communications.

Another extensive use of INSAT-1 will probably be in the round-the-clock, half-hourly observations of weather systems including cyclones, sea surface and cloud temperatures over the entire Indian teritory as well as adjoining land and sea areas. These half-hourly picture mosaics of weather systems, so familiar to TV viewers in North America, will not only provide greater precision in Indian weather forecasts but also provide help in improved flight planning and aircraft operations. Timely warning of impending disasters from cyclones, floods and tidal waves could alleviate the magnitude of human misery that was manifested so recently in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. The meteorological segment is also aided by information obtained by unmanned data collection platforms located on land and sea and relayed through the satellite. According to a press release from the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) the INSAT meteorological component would also benefit the following sectors of the national economy: Agriculture operations, port and shipping operations, ocean fishing, irrigation planning and power generation.

Finally, the television component of INSAT-1 would bring about a more economical and direct broadcasting to low-cost TV receivers in rural areas. Nationwide TV and radio coverage would be more accessible and the implementation of a national disaster warning service would become feasible.

India has come a long way since the first experimental satellite Aryabhatta was launched from the U.S.S.R. in 1975. Other experimental satellite projects during the intervening years have been helping Indian scientists gain valuable experience in handling the fabrication and design of satellites and associated ground equipment. In addition Indian scientists have evolved methodology for conducting complex operations on the orbiting satellite. Any technology can be utilised to the maximum extent only when a country develops indigenous competence in it. INSAT-1 is only the beginning of a new phase in India's advancing space technology. The next generation of satellites, according to the INSAT-1 scientific team, "will have a very large component of indiginisation, making India self-reliant in this vital area of space technology".

Continued Page 10

Hindi spreads to Pak

New Delhi (IBS) - Hindi words have flooded the Pakistani vocabulary, thanks to feature films shown on the Amritsar TV and VRC.

Hindi has influenced social life to such an extent in Pakistan that people there have come to accept it as an addition to their national language. The people have not only got used to the language but use it constantly in their day to day speech.

Ind

By - Surindar Nath Gupta, St. Andrews West, Ontario

Author of British-the magnificient Exploiters of India.

INDIAN ECONOMY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN 17th AND 18th CENTURIES

CONTINUED FROM March 3, 1980 issue.

In medicine also, India was ahead of Europe. According to an Englishman Colonel Kyd, in Surgery the Indians "often succeed, in removing ulcers and cutaneous irruptions of the worst kind, which have baffled the skill of our surgeons, by the process of inducing inflamation and by means directly opposite to ours, and which they have probably long been in possession of." Another Englishman, Dr. H. Scott, who served in the medical service of the British East India Company in India for 30 years and later was admitted to a licentiate of the College of Physicians in London, wrote few letters on the 'Aspects of Technology in Western India' to the President of Royal Society, London. In a letter written on January 19, 1792, Scott wrote that in surgical operations "I should have much to praise. They (Indians) practice with great success the operation of depressing the chrystalline lens when become opake and from time immemorial they have cut for the stone at the same place which they now do in Europe. These are curious facts and I believe unknown before to us." Two years later, Scott referred to "putting on noses on those who have lost them", and afterwards sent to London a piece of **caute**, "the Indian cement for uniting animal parts" including the noses, along with machines for cleaning cotton, fossile alkali made by burning sea-weeds, three tons at once of drupa of a tree which "would make a cheap and good substitute for galls in dycing and in other arts", and which "with vitriolated iron, makes a very fine black", 183 lb. of **wootz** (referred before), a packet containing seeds which "I commend so highly as an agreeable and nutritious vegetable", one or two cwt. of the iron which the natives of Malabar have made "from time immemorial", a specimen of the ore of this iron, a sketch of a Malabar smelting furnace, two specimens of **dammer** -- "a substance in universal use thro the whole eastern world and of the greatest utility" for covering the bottom of ships and for other uses where water proofing was required, hemp used to make ropes "equal to anything of the kind in Europe", and other things. Why were these things sent to England? Not for sale of course, but to improve "our manufactures or created new arts among us."

Scott refers to many industrial arts of India which were highly praised throughout the world and throughout the ages. He mentions art of dyeing, using lime in buildings & C, methods of making soap, gun powder, indigo, ink, cinnabar, vitriol, iron, copper etc. etc. "The arts of India certainly afford the most interesting objects of enquiry... Indeed, it is a field in which there are so many beautiful objects that one is distracted with the variety and at a loss to determine which is most worthy of his attention." Scott paid the highest tribute any nation can get when he wrote about the arts of India that "**often think that their arts improved by the practice of so many years might afford matter of entertainment and instruction to the most enlightened philosopher of Europe.**"

SMALL POX

Another Briton, Dr. John Z. Holwell, F.R.S., addressed the College of Physicians in London in 1767 dealing with 'An account of the manner of inoculating for small pox in the East Indies'.

India's glorious past ...3

By - Surinder Nath Gupta, St. Andrews West, Ontario

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SMALL POX

Another Briton, Dr. John Z. Holwell, F.R.S., addressed the College of Physicians in London in 1767 dealing with 'An account of the manner of inoculating for small pox in the East Indies'. Since he practiced medicine in Calcutta for a long time, he had the first hand opportunity to see this universal Indian practice of inoculation. At the outset of his address, he said that this inoculation has been "practiced time out of mind by the Bramins of Indostan". Why did he address the College on this topic? "To this I was chiefly instigated, by considering the great benefit that may arise to mankind from a knowledge of this foreign method, which so remarkably followed with such marvellous success."

From Holwell's account of the Indian method of inoculation emerges another important point which relates to the prevalence of some theory of bacterial infection amongst the mid-eighteenth century Indian inoculators, the knowledge of which also must have come to them from "time out of mind". This ancient Indian practice of preventive inoculation against the small pox, according to a modern writer, "which was practiced in China from the eleventh century, apparently came from India."

Sir Robert Barker, sometime commander in chief in the service of the British East India Company, published 'The process of making ice in the East Indies' in 1775. It appears that this subject and the manner in which ice was made had been observed even earlier by a number of Britons in India and had given rise to considerable scientific curiosity in England. The artificial making of ice seems to have been till then unknown in Britain (and perhaps also in other European countries).

SOIL

Indian agricultural methods were most efficient in terms of India's soil and climate. In agriculture, drill plough -- "one of the most beautiful and useful inventions (of Hindoos) in agriculture", and "another proof of the ingenuity of this (Indian) people" -- was first used in Austria in 1662 and in England in 1730, although it took perhaps another 50 years before it was used on any great scale. On the other hand, in India, Major General (during the Company's rule in India, even the civilians used to get military titles) Sir Alexander Walker (circa 1820), at one time Political Resident at Baroda, reported that "this instrument has been in use from the remotest times", or from "time immemorial", according to Captain Thomas Halcott, who wrote to the Board of Agriculture in London in 1797. Halcott sent a set of three drill ploughs to the Board of Agriculture in London to copy because it was more effective and cheaper in comparison with the English plough. The drill plough was only one such instrument. Indians "have a variety of implements for husbandry purposes, some of which have only been introduced into England in the course of our recent improvements", wrote Sir Alexander Walker. Walker said that "the whole world does not produce finer and more beautifully cultivated fields than those in Guzerat", and "this appearance is not peculiar to Guzerat; it may be found in many other countries of India." Walker refers to Col. Wilks, who showed that "the **practice of the Indian farmer is founded on the most enlightened principle of modern farming.**"

Walker mentions that "many of the details of Hindoo Husbandry are curious and original." He mentions that in India "there are more kinds of grain cultivated perhaps, than in any other part of the world. She has also a vast variety of nutritive roots". Walker was "at a loss to know what essential present we can make to India. She has all the grains that we have and many kinds more of her own." Walker then mentions the watering and irrigation system and "the state of agriculture among the Hindoos" which "is respectable; I may say wonderful. **Some of the details of their management would furnish information to the European farmer**". He tells us that in Malabar "upwards of fifty kinds of rice" were cultivated. About the art of cultivating spreading to Europe, Walker wrote: "The ancients, also like the people of Asia, made use only of oxen in tillage. The Greeks who speak of Bacchus as the inventor of agriculture, say he was the first that brought oxen out of India into Europe. We may infer from this that **they considered the art of cultivating the ground, to have come from India.**" Walker discusses the classification of soil done in Malabar, and writes: "it is curious and not a little interesting that **these experiments correspond exactly with those of Lord Kaims in his theory of fertilizing soils... It is equally remarkable that these experiments of the Malabar farmer, should correspond with Sir. H. Davy's philosophical observation;** 'that the fertility of soils is in proportion to their power of absorbing moisture'." Walker describes the "neatness and cleanness of the houses and villages of Malabar', and of their persons which is not 'a mere freedom from dirt or filth, but a neatness of dress, and a cleanliness of person from head to heel. **The same neatness may be seen through every part of the country** ....They have everywhere under their eye, magnificient and fertile landscapes. These they improve and ornament by planting fruit or umbragious trees, which refresh the traveller."

The trade and commerce of India has also played a very significant role in the history of the world from time immemorial. Since Indian products were so elegant, beautiful and cheap, they forced their own sale in the remotest regions of the globe; which caused such treasures to stream from all quarters into those countries that produced them, as kept Hindostan enriched, **beyond comparative example in the records of time.**"

Ninety-five varieties of cotton, silk, and mixed piece-goods, Milburn noted, were exported from the Bengal Presidency alone to various parts of the world, besides other kinds of fabrics consumed locally in the early nineteenth century.

The demand for Indian products like textiles, indigo (the name derived from India), spices, saltpetre, etc. etc. was so great in Europe that this trade became an important political issue in almost all the countries of Europe. In England and most other European countries the "webs of woven wind", as Indian textiles were called, descended as a "plague", because by the middle of the 17th century, all classes of people "from the greatest gallants to the meanest cook-maids" began to give up the English broadcloth, "the glory of England", in favour of the cheap, light, gaudy and elegant apparel of India. In 1695 and in 1696, as many as 50,000 pieces of **chintz** or betteloe of all kinds were sent from India by the British East India Company. The Dutch and the French were also exporting large quantities of cloth goods from India.

Queen

A well-known British writer, Daniel Defoe, in 1708 complained: "The general fansie of the people runs upon East India goods to that degree that ... even the Queen herself at this time was pleased to appear in ...China silks and (Indian) calicoe. Nor was this all, but it crept into our houses, our closets, and bedchambers; curtains, cushions, chairs and at last beds themselves, were nothing but calicoes or Indian stuffs; and in short, **almost everything that used to be made of wool or silk, relating either to the dress of the women or the furniture of our houses, was supplied by the Indian trade.**"

Defoe's complaint was not of the year 1708, but one of a few years earlier since William III of England in 1700 prohibited the entry of Indian textile products by threatening to impose a very heavy penalty of 200 pounds on the wearer or the seller of Indian silks and calicoes. This prohibition, Defoe wrote, "averted the ruin of our manufactures, and revived their prosperity." In spite of this heavy penalty, William III's Act of 1700 "did not prevent the continued use of the goods, which were probably smuggled from the continent of Europe, other Acts for the same purpose were passed at a later date."

Such a prohibition was not imposed in England alone as the author of **A plan of the English commerce** tells us: "The calicoes are sent from the Indies by land and inland seas into Muscovy and Tartary, and about by long-sea into Europe and America, till in general they are become a grievance, and almost all the European nations but the Dutch restrain and prohibit them."

Passion

The author ascribes the consumption of Indian manufactures in England and Europe to the women's "passion for their fashion." This passion for style was so strong that in spite of legislative prohibition and a heavy penalty, the consumption of Indian products could not altogether be prevented. It was not a mere coincidence of history that the same type of complaint against the European women was made much earlier in Roman times, also inviting legislative prohibition as has been discussed before in the previous article.

The European East India Companies - British, French, Dutch and others -- which supplied Indian products to satisfy European fashions, were making huge profits. For example, at the commencement of the British East India Company's commercial operations in India, "it was not uncommon to make 100 percent profit on their capital; and in some cases it even exceeded that percentage."

No wonder Peter the Great of Russia (1682-1725) considered **the commerce of India as "the commerce of the world, and... he who can exclusively control it is the dictator of Europe."**

In return Europe had almost nothing to sell to India. To meet a deficit in trade, Europe had to send bullion, as was the case in Roman times. For example, the British East India Company, chartered in 1600 to carry the **manufactures** and commodities of India to Europe, used to send to India between 400,000 pounds and 500,000 pounds **a year** to buy Indian goods for export, before 1757. (after that year, this process of exporting bullion was not only stopped, it was reversed by the British since they had the guns and the political power.) Edward Terry, who travelled in India from 1616 to 1619, observed that "what quantities of monies comes out of Europe by other means into India, I cannot answer; this I am sure of, that **many silver streams runne thither, as all rivers to the sea.**"

Imperialists

The British imperialists would like to argue that pre-British Indian economy was a stagnant economy and could not develop further. The fact is that pre-British Indian economy was emerging, "from a closed medieval system into a nascent factory capitalism. Rural artisans were going to the cities to work in factories, and laying the foundations for an industrial development which could raise the national income and living standards even higher...**It was the intervention of the English with their insatiably greedy traders that violently cut short India's economic revolution and forced the country back to a medieval economy and into a permanent starvation.**"

A few examples may be given of "nascent factory capitalism" cut short by the British. A French traveller, Tavernier, referred above, describing a diamond mine in Kolher near Golcanada, says: "...there were close upon 60,000 persons who worked there". Another French traveller, Bernier, visiting India in the later half of the 17th century gives a description of the factories at work in the Mughal capital, **which grew up throughout India.** "**Large halls are seen in many places,** called **Karkanays** or workshops for the artisans. In one hall embroiderers are busily employed, superintended by a master. In another, you see the goldsmiths; in a third, painters; in a fourth, varnishers in lacquer work; in a fifth, joiners, turners, tailors, and shoe makers; in a sixth, manufacturers of silk, brocade and those fine muslins of which are made turbans, girdles with golden flowers, and drawers worn by females...beautifully embroidered with needle-work. The artisans repair every morning to their respective **Karkanays**, where they remain employed the whole day; and in the evening return to their homes."

Artisans working on their own or in factories, big or small, under master-artisans or entrepreneurs, dealers and financiers produced a considerable variety of arts and handicrafts which, indeed, exhibited a more advanced economic and financial organization than the crafts in contemporary Europe."

Merchants

There were rich merchants, financiers, agents, brokers, jobbers, and other middlemen in pre-British India. Mughal emperor Jahangir, ruler from 1605-27, was noted by Pyrard to have **many people who "are exceedingly rich and cultivated."** According to Mandelslo, there were 80 caravan serais with very noble lodgings, storehouses, vaults and stables in Delhi for foreign merchants. Manrique, another European, (1629-43) estimated that at the town of Patna there were as many as 600 brokers and middlemen, most of whom were wealthy. In Agra Manrique found merchants of immense wealth, and referred to **vast sums of money piled up like heaps of grain in their houses.**

Similarly in Dacca, **money was heaped up in such large quantities that being difficult to count it was commonly weighed.**

These merchants traded with far-off countries, including Europe. Their bills of exchange were accepted without hesitation almost throughout the world. **One** such banking house of Jagat Seth of Bengal was compared by Burke to the Bank of England. Virji Vora (1619-70), who controlled the entire trade of Surat and a large portion of the coastal trade to Malabar, had his establishments in such distant centres as Agra, Burhanpur, and Golconda, and traded with the Persian Gulf and the Indian Archipelago. He was regarded then as the richest man in the world.

The following observation by an American author summarizes the discussion so far: "**India was a far greater industrial and manufacturing nation than any in Europe or than any in Asia. Her** textile goods -- the fine products

Continued Page 7

Some lessons from Kerala's polities

By Dr. A.M. Mathai

In many ways Kerala is a forerunner among the Indian States. It has been leading in literacy rate, number of educational institutions, educated unemployment, political awareness, political unstability, labour problems and so on. It clearly demonstrates what is in store for other states if the present form of democracy continues in India. Kerala is the place where a communist party is elected to power for the first time. Kerala demonstrates to the world how an open democracy can destroy the social fabrics, religious harmony, economic growth, intellectual and creative activities, mutual trust, peace and harmony and in short everything that a civilized man cherishes and hopes to achieve.

As the reader may know that Kerala was formed out of the major part of the Travancore kingdom, the Cochin kingdom and part of Malabar which belonged to Madras region ruled by the British. Travancore kingdom extended from Cape Comerin to Cochin and the southern portions went to Madras State during the state reorganization days. As the reader may know that even though all the foreigners, Portugese, Dutch, French and English, landed at the Travancore coast Travancore was never under any foreign rule any time. It remained as a strong and progressive kingdom even during the British days except that in the last days of the British rule Travancore was also pressured into the protection racket of the British. Each kingdom had to give a certain amount of money to the British every year and in return the British would protect the kingdom from outside attacks!

During the independence movement the people in the Travancore and Cochin kingdoms also joined the movement to expel the British from other parts of India. In both these kingdoms there was no movement against the kings except that in Travancore the people also wanted the king's prime minister to go along with the British. Even though this prime minister took several progressive steps for the improvement of the state he was accused of bringing a lot of people from Madras belonging to his caste, putting them in lucrative government posts and feeding almost everyone of them through some temples by using public funds. He was also blamed for inflaming the amorous propensities of King's mother. Hence the independence movement was also a movement to expel the prime minister. Later when Sardar Patel wanted to integrate the various princely states into the Indian Union this prime minister proposed to stay away from the Union but this proposal had no popular support. Thus ended the rule of this prime minister and the king of Travancore became the governor of the newly formed state called Travancore and Cochin which later became Kerala.

Before independence, Travancore had electricity, a hydro-electric scheme, a cement factory, a rare earth factory, a rubber factory, titanium factory, coir industry, pulp and paper industry, an excellent zoo and museum, an excellent acquarium, a wild-life reserve, a first class university, well connected road and water transport system, well established civil service, college and school system, fisheries, banking system, trade etc. Major parts of India's foreign exchange earner cash crops such as pepper, ginger, cardamom, coffee, tea, rubber, cashew nuts, coconuts, arecanuts, teak wood, rose wood, sandlewood, all came from Kerala. Islam, Christianity and Hinduism flourished side by side in peace and harmony. Many churches were built with either land or cash donated by the king himself. When thousands of people were massacred in the north during the partition of India not a single Muslim or Hindu died in Kerala in the name of religion. Even Judaism survived and prospered. According to legends when the Jews were persecuted in Palestine and other places they sought asylum in Travancore and Cochin. They were received with open arms and buildings and synagogues were built for them by the local rulers.

Travancore

After independence an elected ministry and assembly started to rule. As expected the only qualification of the new rulers was that each of them participated in the independence struggle. Those who gave leadership in the form of civil disobedience, destruction of public properties, disruption of the public transport system etc. became the new rulers of the kingdom. Thus the criteria for leadership were set once and for all. Naturally these criteria automatically exclude people who have anything creative to offer. Since Travancore was already in the forefront in education and industrialization and since the new leaders were not mentally equipped to visualize anything new the new rulers had practically nothing to do. So they started to concentrate on amassing wealth for themselves and their friends, providing jobs for their friends by splitting existing portfolios of civil servants and thus creating more positions etc. Since the literacy rate was already high the news about the benefits of the new system of government spread like wildfire. Everyone wanted a piece of the cake. Thus started the gold rush, the tug of war for chief ministership if not a ministership and if not an assembly seat because that was seen to be the easiest way to make money along with power and prestige. When ambitious aspirants could not all be accommodated in existing parties new parties were formed and opportunities for leadership were created by creating more trade unions and more issues which would lead to more labour conflicts. Naturally ministries started to fall one after the other. So far only one ministry limped through to complete a five year term of office. Again Kerala can boast to be the first in the number of chief ministers since independence.

When people were getting fedup with political infighting they thought that perhaps the communists would stand on some principles. They elected the communists to power. Thus Kerala established another first. Intellectuals had great expectations and all nationalists and patriots hoped that stability would return and the State would start in the path of progress again. But the strategists in the communist party thought that the best way to rule was to divide the people and make them fight each other on religious issues. One night the most sacred and most popular temple in the State burned down. Rumours started to spread that it was done by catholics. With the widest possible publicity and propaganda the government registered a case against nearly two dozen of the most prominent catholic families. The socalled newsleaks started and widely publicized trials of the "culprits" started. But the strategy failed and the most hoped for civil war between Hindus and Christians did not materialize. The next strategy was to woo the Muslims. The Muslim League at that time was insignificant as a religious force let alone as a political force. It was given all possible prominence and naturally more and more demands came from them. Finally a new district was created "to cater to the needs of the Muslim majority" in that region. The net effect was the creation of a mini Pakistan right inside Kerala. A new religious and political awareness came to the local people there. Then the local college at Calicut was uplifted to the status of a university. Later it became a full fledged university which is often described as the Aligarh of the south.

The traditional Muslim outfit for women in Kerala was really beautiful and sexy, displaying the figure prominently. Black veils (purdah) started appearing. Now if one visits the northern parts of Kerala he can see plenty of black veils and not only that even in some restaurants you will see spectacles such as the husband or brother or father or boyfriend of a veiled girl covering the girl with an open umbrella and protecting her from the view of others inside the restaurant. This you may not even find in Mecca itself.

Chain Reaction

The creation of this mini Pakistan started a chain reaction. The other communities saw the benefits of having religious parties with political veils. Now each subgroup of each community in Kerala has a "political" party. All types of alliances are made to fight each election which is as frequent as the showers during the monsoon season in Kerala. There were fourteen political parties in two groups of seven each contesting the recent assembly elections in Kerala. One group led by Marxists with one Catholic party and one Muslim league as allies along with several other communal parties and the other group led by Congress(I) with one section of the Muslim league and another Catholic party along with others as allies. Almost in all church yards and temple compounds the communist flag was flying along with six other flags belonging to six other parties of which one belonged to the church or temple or mosque concerned. Whichever group wins, the number of ministries that can be expected in the coming few years will be the possible number of permutations and combinations among these fourteen parties plus the number of further splinter groups of these parties which can be expected in the near future. Now the reader can see the possibility of any type of progress in such a State. If the present system of democracy continues can one expect any change from the present situation? The answer is clear.

The first group ever to notice the advantage of "independence" was the engineers of the State, mainly the civil and electrical. Soon after independence the civil and electrical engineers figured out that there could not be any type of central authority in the State which could take any effective action against them. The best students used to go for engineering and invariably all the engineering graduates were absorbed in the Public Works Department and the State Electricity Board. Naturally they were the first ones to notice the lack of an effective government. The Public Works Department used to hand out all types of contracts for the construction of roads, bridges etc. After having bribed the engineers the only way for the contractor to make a few rupees was to cheat on the amount and quality of the materials used. The net result is that you will be lucky to have your backbone in one piece after having travelled along the public roads for an hour. Nowhere in the world, except Kerala, will you see a situation where you have to do a somersault to get into any bridge. Due to the nature of the terrain in Kerala there are on the average four bridges, small or large, in every mile of road. Every bridge is constructed at right angle to the flow of the stream or river just to save a few rupees where the road may be cutting the river at a fifteen degree angle. The net effect is that almost at every major bridges the road makes an S-shape. Very often vehicles go in the direction of the road and end up in the river. Wherever the ravine is deep they have now constructed humps on the roads to slowdown traffic at the bridges. If you are not used to the road signs indicating the humps, which you may not have seen anywhere else in the world, you will break the axle of the car and your backbone first and then go into the river. This is progress! The cost of gasoline alone for a year for making the somersault at the bridge is more than the money saved by not putting the bridge in the direction of the road.

Electricity Board started running at a loss. Kerala, with all the heavy monsoons and lots of rapids must be selling electricity to all the neighbouring States. Instead of that the villagers have to wait years before they can get electricity because some item will be always in shortage or the workers may be on strike. Electricity fails at random for random duration of time. It is impossible to have a refrigerator running even for a week without the risk of having the food thawed out.

Corruption

Then corruption spread into all other sections of the civil service, in hiring and transfers, in the distribution of essential commodities, in admission to colleges and universities and in short in every phase of activities. More and more rules and regulations were created in the name of preventing corruption but which essentially created more opportunities for corruption. More and more short sighted reforms were brought in. The net effect of all these rules and regulations is that it is not an exaggeration to say that if you are a hard working farmer and if you have planted one more coconut tree in your own land then you may be violating a law and unless you bribe at least twenty people in the chain from land inspector to the judge you may lose your entire property.

Kerala has a much publicized land ceiling act. If uncultivated private land or government reserve or forest land is distributed among landless people who are really interested in Agriculture then it is understandable. If one looks at the Act in practice it is yet another means of extracting bribes from the middle class small land owners. The ceiling is in terms of a certain number of acreage per family. But an acre is not an area measurement. It is decided by the number of productive trees or plants. In Kerala the farmers do mixed cultivation to maximize the yield. From experience the farmers found that the nutrition taken from earth by one variety of trees was different from that taken by certain other varieties. Hence they do mixed farming. If productive trees are counted then one acre area becomes possibly a one acre coconut plantation, a three acre arecanut plantation, a one acre coffee plantation etc. Coconut and arecanut trees take five to ten years of constant care before they start flowering. Land inspectors go around checking whether there is any new tree flowering that year so that the farmer's land will exceed the limit. If the limit is exceeded by one tree it is not that one tree is taken away but one acre area is taken away. Naturally the farmer has a choice of destroying his tree which he nurtured for five to ten years and to a farmer it is like killing his own children, or to give bribes to all the officials starting from the land inspector. The going rate in 1979 is five thousand rupees per acre of excess land. In a State like Kerala where land is at a premium one would like to maximize the income from each acre. Any sensible law will be aimed at this maximum productivity. But in Kerala a farmer is punished for working hard and making his land more productive.

Then there are "progressive" laws apparently aimed at protecting farm workers. The net effect is that if you are a farmer and if you have some paddy field (rice growing patch of land) you should have your own gondas. Otherwise you are most likely to be physically attacked by the so-called farm workers and their unions if you are working in your own land. If you employ someone on daily basis for any part of the operations of preparing the land or planting or weeding then they and their unions will harvest and take away the produce.

Rent Control

Then there is the rent control. The net effect is that if you are transferred from your place of work to some other city, which will be quite often if you don't have proper political connections, then you have two choices: either to close up your house or to rent it out. In both ways you lose the house if you don't have your own gondas to evict the occupant. The following is what happened to my friend. When he got a job about fifty kilometers away he had to request someone to look after his six acres of land and his inherited family home. One of his friends agreed to look after it. He started to live in the house. No rent was charged but he was supposed to collect the coconuts and other produce and give the amount at the end of every year which would come to about eight to ten thousand rupees. Every year he cried of financial problems and family tragedies and my friend could not collect a single rupee for six years. Then he requested the fellow to vacate. He refused and demanded three acres of land. My friend consulted a lawyer and found that he would lose the case. Finally through third party intervention the matter was settled. My friend agreed to give thirty thousand rupees to get his property back. This settlement took place in the last week of December 1979.

Some reforms are brought in with good intentions. When an unstable coalition government consisting of many small parties brings in a reform exceptions are to be made due to pressure from all corners. By the time the bill becomes the law the purpose of it is already lost. Then the law works as an instrument for harrassing honest and hard working people and an additional means of extracting bribes. Every reform in Kerala works this way at present. The net effect of all these reforms is that they brought moral and cultural degeneration in the State. The average citizen in Kerala is happy now, even if he has nothing to eat and no place to stay, as long as his friends relatives and neighbours are also in the same boat. If anyone works hard he is treated as an untouchable and he is looked at as an idiot because if he is "smart" he should join a union or party and take over what others have already produced. Other States are also catching up in this line of thinking.

Flood of Money

Another recent phenomenon in Kerala is the flood of money from Arab countries. A large number of Keralites work in Arab countries in all types of jobs and almost every cent earned is remitted to their relatives in India. This is the major stabilizing force of India's foreign exchange reserve. But this has created an enormous problem in Kerala. As mentioned earlier the political structure in Kerala is

CONTINUED., Page 7

FILMS

Cinema an in Tamil N

Tamil Nadu is an exceptional state in India where cinema and politics are so intertwined that they complement each other. Cinema is obliged to politics for its popularity, politics is indebted to cinema for the common man's zealous interest in it. Filmmakers turn into politicians and politicians take to films when they are not so active politically. The latest instance is that of M G Ramachandran, till the other day Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who has gone back to his old love - cinema.

The Marxist Government of West Bengal is officially financing films with themes of class war: **Ganadevata, Parshuram** and others. We understand it has taken to finance M S Sathyu's political film in Hindi.

Of all the political parties of India it was perhaps the undivided Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam which took the maximum advantage of cinema. Three of its top leaders were engaged in film-making, writing and acting: C N Annadurai (screenplay writer), M Karunanidhi (story and dialogue writer) and M G Ramachandran (actor). All the three had been Chief Ministers of the State, during the last decade or so. When they were not administratively burdened, they went back to films. In almost every film made by them, they saw to it that the DMK flag (red and blac..) and symbol appeared in it, in one form or other.

Annadurai, whom the two others pay obeisance publicly and proclaim themselves to be his ardent followers, was the first filmmaker in India to be a State Chief Minister. After his death he was followed by M Karunanidhi, till his government was dismissed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi in early 1976, on the basis of a list of charges submitted by MGR. It was during Mr. Karunanidhi's time as the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister that the DMK split, with M G Ramachandran breaking away from it and forming his own party: All-India Anna DMK. After the June 1977 assembly elections, AIADMK won an overwhelming majority in the Tamil Nadu state assembly and MGR donned the mantle of the Chief Minister. Immediately after taking over, he announced that he would not work in films, rather devote full time to his political work both as Chief Minister and as AIADMK leader. The lure of the cinema is such that once one has adopted it as a profession, one does not feel like giving it up. MGR now has one leg in films and the other in politics. But for him both are part of the same scheme of things: to rule over people's minds and hearts.

The State of Tamil Nadu has the highest number of theatres per capita in India. Tamilians are avid cinema goers and they worship their screen heroes. Every major political party makes it a point to win over matinee idols and make use of them to advance its prospects at the polls. Political parties sponsor fan clubs for their top matinee idols to win over the populace. Rivalry among the fan clubs, existing all over Tamil Nadu, even in the far-flung areas, is so strong and zealous that members of one fan club refuse to go to see films of the rival matinee idol; at times films featuring the rival heroes are not allowed to be screened in a particular fan club's jurisdiction. There had been many violent clashes among the members of the rival fan clubs.

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MGR was the biggest draw for the undivided DMK, later he became his own big draw when he formed his party, AIADMK. He was primarily responsible for winning elections in Tamil Nadu for the DMK and later for the AIADMK. He is revered and worshipped like a demi-god. This writer has personally observed common people and public personalities touching MGR's feet before wishing him or talking to him and then with folded hands standing in awe beside him. Feet-touching or making feet-touching gesture is a common practice in India. Many politicians consider it an insult if a person, who has come to meet them, does not touch their feet. There had been cases of politicians and civil servants falling out of favour with the VIPs for failing to make the feet-touching gesture when presenting themselves for consultation or advice.

M G Ramachandran has appeared as the leading man in films written both by Annadurai and Karunanidhi. He is a winner of the Bharat (Best Actor) award for his role of a sword-wielding rikshaw-puller in **Rikshawala** (Tamil). MGR fan clubs are a great deal of support to him in his political work, besides widening the network of his film admirers. It is more by design than chance that the fan-club office-bearers are the cell-members of the political party and activists in the area. MGR fan clubs continue this practice.

After the dismissal of the MGR Government in Tamil Nadu, last month, the matinee idol has resumed his screen career. That does not mean that he is no more interested in politics. Screen career actually for him is at present an adjunct to his political life. Hectically, he is working on a new film **Anna En Thievam** featuring his political mentor, Annadurai. It is scheduled to be released on the Tamil New Year Day, April 15, 1980, just a few weeks before the assembly elections in the State. The film was started a few years ago but abandoned midway when MGR led his party, AIADMK, to victory and later on became the Chief Minister in June 1977. The theme of the film will be one of the campaign points in the assembly elections: "All that was cherished by Anna is being systematically abolished by Karunanidhi."

MGR's political rival, M Karunanidhi, who heads the truncated DMK, also swears by Anna. In the Lok Sabha polls, January last, Karunanidhi humbled MGR when he formed a poll alliance with the Congress(I), MGR is hell-bent to square the Lok Sabha poll defeat in the forthcoming assembly elections. He is not depending on a single film, knowing the power of cinema to mould people's opinion. His second feature **Makkal En Pakkam** ("People Are On My Side") is also being readied. The title of the film speaks of its contents. A few other popular films, featuring MGR are being revived and re-issued to cinema theatres and fan clubs.

MGR's political opponents don't have that much advantage. Karunandhi tried his best when he was the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, to build the career of his son, Muthu, as a matinee idol. He worked in a couple of films, written and financed by Karunanidhi and DMK followers. But Muthu's screen career did not take off, as his films flopped. Karunanidhi failed to make his son a matinee idol and a political force to rival MGR. Karunanidhi is however not sitting idle. It is reported that he might spring a surprise on MGR by coming out with a film of his own to coincide with the release of **Anna En Thievam**. He knows that in the assembly poll, MGR has an edge over the combined strength of Congress(I) and DMK.

By the way **Imayathin Utchi** ("Atop the Himalayas") is another film MGR has signed and is slated to be released as early as possible.

Some lessons from .....

CONTINUED FROM Page 5

such that there is no political leader who can think of some worthwhile projects for investing this money. Due to the labour problems created by the multitudes of political parties no sensible industrialist will venture to start anything in Kerala. Since there is never an effective government no big projects can be brought to Kerala either. Thus there is no effective means of investing the money. Hence the people started constructing big houses, buying up luxury goods and buying up real estate. In the last two years the real estate price went up ten fold at certain places in Kerala. Luxury items such as cars, jeeps, refrigerators etc. sell like hot cakes and the prices have skyrocketed. Millionnaires are popping up all over the place overnight. In a small town about eighty kilometers from Cochin there are two multistoried hotels comparable to any five star hotels anywhere in the world. These are put up by two competing families simply for the purpose of prestige. This small town has no tourist attraction and no floating population either. Money is kilked like this all over Kerala. Those who do not have relatives working in Arab countries are going through real mental torture out of despair and jealousy. The real crunch is going to come when this source of income dries up and when Kerala is left with a large number of people who are used to luxurious living.

True Democracy

If the country has to have a future and if true democracy and justice are to be brought to the commonman then the Constitution should be amended, if necessary, to incorporate the essence of what is stated in the following suggestions. (1) During the election time there should be only one week time to file nominations and then two additional weeks for campaigns. Every citizen of India should have the right to file nominations from any part of the country whether he lives there or not. No one should be allowed to file nominations from more than two constituencies. At present millions of productive man-hours are wasted in the name of election campaigns. When election campaigns go for months it is very likely to have riots, destruction of public and private properties because all the issues will be discussed in the first two weeks and for the remaining weeks one has to create issues by riots and caste wars. (2) No prefix or suffix to be attached to any political party which indicates affiliation to any religious, cultural, linguistic or such groups. In other words political parties such as Muslim League, Christian Party, Dravida Kazhakam, Harijan Party etc. should not be allowed to function. (3) Membership in any political party should be open to every citizen of India regardless of linguistic or other affiliation. The party structure and programs should be such that every segment of the society should find it comfortable to be in it. (4) Each party should have a clear manifesto which should be available to the people on or before the day of the election call. (5) Same size bill board space should be provided for every party at different locations in each city and village. Bill boards for all parties should be located at the same place. No other slogan writing on public or private places should be allowed except distribution of pamphlets to individual households with the permission of the prospective voter. This is done in every civilized society. (6) Loud speakers and microphones should be banned from public and private places. Large gatherings and processions should be banned from streets. These should be confined to specific meeting places in each city and village. Time for meetings at the meeting places should be allocated according to some prearranged time-table. Noise pollution should be confined to such meeting places only. (7) No political advertisement should be allowed on the radio or in the movie theatres. Everyone should have a choice if he does not want to be exposed to political propaganda. (8) If no single party has a clear majority (more than fifty per cent of the total seats) then a re-election should be conducted within three weeks. This will be less expensive compared to the potential wastage of public funds, corruption and other ills which can result from a coalition government. If no party has a clear majority in the re-election then the State should be ruled centrally for the next five years. If it happens at the centre then President's rule should be established for five years. (9) If a person is elected under a particular party ticket then he should have no right to change his party affiliation after he is elected. This is a breach of trust and an insult to the voters. He should resign but a re-election should be held only at the next election time. Every voter in the constituency should have the right to seek compensation from the M.P. or M.L.A. concerned for the loss of potential benefits due to lack of representation for the constituency. If an M.P. or M.L.A. is removed from his party then it should be treated as he having resigned his seat. The current situation of playing political musical chairs has created leaders with elastic conscience. A re-election should be conducted only if a member is disabled by death, incurable disease etc. (10) No coalition blocks consisting of several parties should be allowed to contest. If blocks are to be formed then each individual party should dissolve itself and form a new party. Once a party is dissolved it should not be allowed to be reborn under the same or similar name. (11) No party should be allowed to make major policy change in its manifesto and use its changed manifesto while in office. They may make changes for contesting next election. (12) All the office-bearers of labour unions must be full time employees doing one of the same jobs as the workers and the president of the union should be a full time worker doing the same job as the majority of the workers in the union. No outsider or part-time employee should be allowed to run labour unions. If any labour union leader is found to be blackmailing the management for personal benefits he should be barred for ever from holding any such office. No labour union should be allowed to be affiliated to any political party, cultural or linguistic groups, religious groups etc and it should not be allowed to work hand in hand with any such group.

If these changes are made at least the commonman will start breathing the fresh air of true democracy. These are not spectacular changes. These are unwritten practices in developed countries. These changes are often brought in by brutal force at some stage of the development of these societies. If such changes are made there will be respect for individual's rights. People will automatically rise to a respectable, mature stage of thought and action. A lot of political parties will automatically disappear and thereby a lot of corruption, political and mental prostitution will also disappear. People will start directing their energies to creative thinking rather than to destructive, divisionist directions. At present the silent majority consisting of hard working, law abiding citizens of India has no protection from vandalism of all sorts perpetuated and nurished by political parties, labour unions, religious institutions and public officials.

Prohibition to stay

Madras, Mar. 15 (UNI) President's rule began February 18 in Tamil Nadu with Governor Prabhudas Patwari staying the dismissed AIADMK Government's decision to relax the probhibition policy.

Addressing a news conference here Mr. Patwari said the relaxation of prohibition announced by former chief minister M G Ramachandran would be kept in abeyance. Tahsildars had been asked not to issue any liquor permits in terms of the former government's decision.

Ministers asked to stay home

New Delhi, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has advised all her ministerial colleagues to avoid tours abroad for the time being and concentrate on their respective departmental work at home.

Mrs. Gandhi's advice followed proposals by some ministers regarding visits abroad.

LIFE GRANT FOR MRS DHYAN CHAND

New Delhi (IBS) - The UP Government has announced a life pension of Rs 250 per month to Mrs. Janki Devi, wife of the late hockey wizard, Major Dhyan Chand. She gets this in recognition of the yeoman service rendered to hockey by the "King".

India's glorious past....

CONTINUED FROM Page 5

of her looms, in cotton, wool, linen, and silk -- were famous over the civilized world; so were her exquisite jewellery and her precious stones cut in every lovely form; so were her pottery, porcelains, ceramics of every kind, quality, color and beautiful shape; so were her fine works in metal -- iron, steel, silver and gold. She had great engineering works. She had great merchants, great business men, great bankers and financiers. Not only was she the greatest ship-building nation, but she had great commerce and trade by land and sea which extended to all known civilized countries. **Such was the INDIA WHICH THE British found when they came.**"

Needless to say that richness and poverty are comparative terms. India was the richest country in pre-British days as compared to Europe or any other country **at that time.** It is also true that in India, as anywhere else, the inequality of incomes was quite great; although probably less so than in Europe. The concept of equality of income is only a 20th century idea. Nevertheless "the general condition of the masses in Europe was very backward and deplorable and compared unfavourably with the conditions prevailing in **India.**"

In the next article, we will briefly glimpse over the economic conditions of different parts of India, as was recorded by the European contemporaries, immediately before the British conquest.

CTV program discriminatory

The Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism (CCCM) today complained to the CRTC, CTV network and the Canadian Human Rights Commission about a controversial CTV W5 telecast, citing its potential to incite suspicion and ill-will, if not hatred, against a particular identifiable minority.

On behalf of the Executive and members of the CCCM, National Chairman Norman Kwong requested an immediate response from CRTC Chairman John Meisel, CTV President Murray Chercover and Canadian Human Rights Commissioner Gordon Fairweather. The CCCM is a 100 member advisory body which reports to the federal government through the Minister of State Multiculturalism on multicultural policy and programs.

The Council decided to communicate its views after carefully reviewing the September 30, 1979 telecast entitled 'Campus Giveaway' as well as relevant correspondence between CTV, education institutions and associations, and concerned citizens. The segment inferred that 'foreign' students were filling our universities, causing hardship to Canadians by depriving them of education.

In the letters, the CCCM says that "while the program's lead statements discuss an 'abundance' of students from other countries on our campuses, indeed the portrayal gives focus to Southeast Asian faces, for the most part from the Chinese community."

"Biases are very evident when visible minorities are shown and immediately branded as foreigners. In this case, had the production staff effected proper research, they would have known that six of the seven students who have been identified are indeed Canadian-born or permanent residents", the letters explained.

"One must bear in mind that Canada, during its history, has brought people from all backgrounds of the world to this country. Our settlement and progress as a nation have been a shared achievement. Surely the descendants of these pioneers have every right to live, to be educated and to provide for their families as all other citizens", the CCCM maintained.

The council went on to say that "incidents of prejudice against a particular race, creed or way of life from any country whatsoever cannot help but invoke the same feelings against some of our own citizens; the CCCM is concerned that examples of this type of reporting often depict in a detrimental manner one of Canada's cultural communities".

"Not long ago Canadians were faced with the example of stereotyping of Italian-Canadians by the CBC production of 'connections'. Now we are faced with the present example of CTV's W5 dealing with the Chinese community. Programs of this nature require scrutiny so that discrimination of any type is not allowed to develop."

"One of the principal objectives of the Multicultural Policy, introduced in the House of Commons in 1971, and supported by all parties, is to facilitate the acceptance of minority ethnocultural groups as full and equal partners in the future growth of this country", Mr. Kwong said. "This can only be accomplished through mutual understanding and respect."

Saying that the media has the power to enhance this objective, Mr. Kwong pointed out that the media, if not careful, can have a very detrimental influence. Programs such as 'Campus Giveaway' can only serve to provoke suspicion and misgividngs among the entire Canadian population. If this type of discriminatory programming is allowed to continue, any Canadian could be the next target", he added.

The Council has requested the CRTC, CTV and the Canadian Human Rights Commission to inform it of any decisions they reach.

Suicide threat by MGR

Madras, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, M.G. Ramachandran declared in the state assembly that he would "not only resign from his office but also end his life" if it was proved that he had received any illegal gratification in the Bulgarian ship purchase deal.

Winding up the seven-day discussion on the motion of thanks to the Governor's address, Mr. Ramachandran said he was helpless as the Chief Justice of India and was unable to spare the services of a Supreme Court judge to inquire into the charges made by leader of the opposition, Mr. Karunanidhi regarding the ship deal.

Mr. Ramachandran said that the Government had now filed a defamation case in the city sessions court and was awaiting its outcome.

K. Suppu (DMK) intervened to say that the case was against Mr. Karunanidhi and not against the Chief Minister.

$600 million for port expansion

New Delhi (IBS) - The Union Government will spend some $600 million over 1980-81 for the modernisation and expansion of port facilities said A.P. Sharma, minister for shipping.

Mr. Sharma pointed out that under the scheme, containerisation facilities would be given priority at Bombay, Madras and Cochin. A sum of $45 million had been set aside for the project.

Mr. Sharma claimed that the Shipping Corporation which had been steadily reducing its loss might break even this year if the international freight market went back to December 1979 level.

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Results of eclipse studies

New Delhi, Mar. 15, (UNI) - The first results from the mass of data gathered during the solar eclipse have revealed interesting features of the sun.

Though most of the pictures of the eclipsed sun reveal a compact corona, (the diffused outer layer of the sun) streamers at odd angles were visible even to the naked eye and were found to be much longer than was expected.

One such streamer in the corona has spread out to more than twice the radius of the visible disc.

The radius of the normally visible sun is about 700,000 km.

But the streamers meant certain pockets in the sun which were not as active as the rest so that the magnetic lines of force on the sun are unable to hold the corona close to the visible disc. The magnetic field of the sun which is basic to the corona is not uniform.

K N MODI IS FICCI CHIEF

New Delhi, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Kedar Nath Modi has been unanimously elected president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1980-81. He will assume office some time in April.

Davis anno Council

Toronto -- Premier William G. Davis announced today appointments to the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. In all, fifty-seven members were named. Mr. Davis said the additional members to the Council will enable it to better fulfill its expanded mandate which reflects the government's desire to stress citizenship as an integral part of the Province's multiculturalism policy.

The appointment of a full-time chairman to the Council, Yuri Shymko, former Member of Parliament for Parkdale was made in November, 1979. Mr. Shymko is active in Ukrainian organizations and a leading spokesman for human rights. At the time of Mr. Shymko's appointment, the Honourable Reuben Baetz, Ontario Minister of Culture and Recreation, said that the new chairman

Rs. 10 million

Chandigarh, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal has declared a cash prize of Rs ten million to anyone who, on the basis of the Bhagwad Gita, could locate the "spot" in Kurukshetra where Lord Krishna had delivered the message of the Gita to Arjuna.

Losses for

New Delhi (IBS) - The Food Corporation of India (FCI), a State-run venture is being run at a staggering operational cost, which in terms of per quintal is almost as much as the price of cereals it procures for the national buffer stock.

FCI, whose balance sheets have shown marginal profits during the last few years is actually incurring huge losses due to the exorbitant operational costs which are presently being met through large subsidies from the Government - the budget subsidy during 1978-79 was some $500 million.

FCI is reportedly running such a top-heavy management, and incurring such high costs on the sale of procured food grains, that

Delhi's ill

New Delhi (IBs) - Despite the massive adult education drive the number of illiterates in Delhi has increased. The reason is the lack of intensive implementation of the programme and the continuous inflow of outsiders in the city.

Today, there are some 8,00,000 illiterates in the Capital against half that number in the 1971 census. Even as the 1979-80 year is ending, the target coverage of 60,000 people for the years educa-

No power

New Delhi (IBS) - The West Bengal Government has directed the power-intensive industries, electric arc furnaces, including mini steel plants and foundaries to shut down their units for three days, in view of the sharp fall in power generation due to the desynchronisation of the only

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Davis announces Council

Toronto -- Premier William G. Davis announced today appointments to the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. In all, fifty-seven members were named. Mr. Davis said the additional members to the Council will enable it to better fulfil its expanded mandate which reflects the government's desire to stress citizenship as an integral part of the Province's multiculturalism policy.

The appointment of a full-time chairman to the Council, Yuri Shymko, former Member of Parliament for Parkdale was made in November, 1979. Mr. Shymko is active in Ukrainian organizations and a leading spokesman for human rights. At the time of Mr. Shymko's appointment, the Honourable Reuben Baetz, Ontario Minister of Culture and Recreation, said that the new chairman would compliment the Provincial effort to broaden the Council's mandate.

Mr. Baetz said full citizenship in Ontario constituted having "distinctive cultural groups sustaining their own identities and at the same time sharing those things they have in common and living in harmony".

The Council will hold its first meeting, a two-day orientation seminar, February 23 and 24.

Following are some members of the Council and their place of residence:

Sultan Akhtar, Ottawa; Richard Ayoub, Ottawa; Prof. Jamshed Mavalwala, Toronto; Mr. Mohammed S. Qaadri, Willowdale; Dr. Jarnail Singh, Willowdale; and Miss Madeline Zimak, Toronto.

Rs. 10 million for Gita spot

Chandigarh, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal has declared a cash prize of Rs ten million to anyone who, on the basis of the Bhagwad Gita, could locate the "spot" in Kurukshetra where Lord Krishna had delivered the message of the Gita to Arjuna.

Talking to newsmen here, he said though historians and scholars agreed that the message was delivered in Kurukshetra, nobody knew the precise spot. The pundits could prove this in a year and collect the award along with the title of "Raj Pundit", he added.

Losses for food corp

New Delhi (IBS) - The Food Corporation of India (FCI), a State-run venture is being run at a staggering operational cost, which in terms of per quintal is almost as much as the price of cereals it procures for the national buffer stock.

FCI, whose balance sheets have shown marginal profits during the last few years is actually incurring huge losses due to the exorbitant operational costs which are presently being met through large subsidies from the Government - the budget subsidy during 1978-79 was some $500 million.

FCI is reportedly running such a top-heavy management, and incurring such high costs on the sale of procured food grains, that a mark-up of about 90 to 95 per cent on the procurement price paid to the grain producer will be required to make the system commercially viable as envisaged by the policy makers.

The hike in margin over and above the officially fixed margin of $2 per quintal of wheat during 1977-78 was $1.06 working to a total margin of 26.6 per cent over the procurement price of $12.6.

Much of the profits earned by traders was characterised as "exorbitant" by the Food Minister in 1964 when he moved a bill in Parliament for the formation of the Corporation. The report is based on a study conducted by the Birla Institute of Scientific Research.

Delhi's illiterates

New Delhi (IBs) - Despite the massive adult education drive the number of illiterates in Delhi has increased. The reason is the lack of intensive implementation of the programme and the continuous inflow of outsiders in the city.

Today, there are some 8,00,000 illiterates in the Capital against half that number in the 1971 census. Even as the 1979-80 year is ending, the target coverage of 80,000 people for the years education looks distant.

Of the 1,000 adult education centres planned for operation during the year, just 600 have been working. The universities and colleges have fared worse with only fifty of the 200 centres having actually opened up for work, while just 490 private centres are in operation against the 600 the move sought. The Delhi Administration has to be responsible for more than 50 per cent of the blame in the failure of educating the adults.

No power in Bengal

New Delhi (IBS) - The West Bengal Government has directed the power-intensive industries, electric arc furnaces, including mini steel plants and foundaries to shut down their units for three days, in view of the sharp fall in power generation due to the desynchronisation of the only working unit of Santajdih thermal station and short supply from the DVC and Durgapur Projects Limited, Mr. Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of the state told the press that the situation had become critical.

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Eclipse and peace

New Delhi (Ibs) - The effects of the total solar eclipse on February 16, would be felt over a couple of years leading to events of outstanding importance to the world, according to a noted astrologer, Dr. B.V. Raman.

He stated that the period May 1980 and February 1981 would be critical for world peace, and the war cloud would hang thick over the air. A global holocaust would, however, be averted as Jupiter was aspecting the eclipse point, he added.

Raman said that the eclipse point was the fifth off Aquarius. This made the particular degree and corresponding navamsa remain dormant in the cosmos, when a "malefic planet transits or aspects by transit over this point. It is then that events of outstanding importance take place in the world, he claimed.

India, USA, USSR and West Asia would be the trouble spots, the doctor claimed.

Indira aids journalist

New Delhi, Mar. 16 (UNI) - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has donated from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund Rs 10,000 to Keshoram Sabharwal 83, a well-known Delhi journalist who has been ailing for some months and is undergoing treatment in a hospital.

The Prime Minister has instructed the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to arrange for free medical treatment of Mr. Sabharwal and to give him accommodation in the freedom-fighter's home.

Jumbo lounge to go

New Delhi, Mar. 16 (UNI) - "The Maharajah Lounge", a star attraction on Air-India jumbo aircraft for first class passengers will be phased out gradually.

According to airline sources, a decision in this regard was taken recently to create an additional capacity of 300 seats in the airline's fleet and earn more revenue to partly offset the loss due to steep fuel price escalations. "This capacity means literally having one more aircraft on the airline's fleet without having to spend for it in purchase or operations."

The phase-out programme will start in June and one by one, 30 additional seats would be installed on the airline's 747. For most of the ten 747s, which the airline will possess by then, this work will be done in Bombay and for the first three 747s, at the Boeing factory in Seattle, United States.

A Maharajah lounge is like a drawing room equipped with sofas and bar facilities, in which first class passengers, who pay substantially more than the normal economy class passengers, can move about and relax.

Sources said that all other facilities that the first class passengers enjoy will continue and some measures are also likely to give them additional benefits in lieu of the lounge.

At present, an airline jumbo has 358 economy and 24 first class seats. After the new arrangements, the number of economy class seats would go up to 388, the optimum for the 747 craft.

Shastri Institute news

The Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute has established, in addition to the regular University membership, three new categogies of support membership:
Category A - Individual Support - annual fee of $25
Category B - Individual Patron - $100 and up annually
Category C - Corporation Support - $1000 and up annually

Further enquiries and requests for membership in the Institute should be addressed to the Executive Director, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, 815 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, H3A 2K6.

In December the Institute made awards of three Senior Fellowships, two Junior Fellowships, 1 Language Fellowship, and 1 Performing Arts Fellowship. These awards must now be approved by the Government of India.

There will be no summer Programme in India in 1980. It is hoped to resume this programme in 1981.

The Shastri Institute will hold a Summer Programme in Indian Studies at the University of Calgary, July 2 - August 18, 1980.

Participants will be selected among university students, elementary secondary school, CEGEP and community college teachers who will study various aspects of Indian society and culture. Regular credit courses in Indian civilization and culture, including language instruction in Hindi and Tamil will be mixed with artistic events, films, guest lectures, and contacts with the local Indian community. Non-credit courses in Indian classical music and dance will be offered. Fellowships for students will be available to assist with the cost of travel, tuition, and university room and board. Fellowships for persons who are employed full time will be available to cover tuition, and university room and board only.

For additional information write to:

Dr. Inder Nath Kher
Director, Calgary-Shastri Summer Programme
Department of English
The University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4
Tel. (403) 284-6371

ASIAN STUDIES - HINDI

The Department of Asian Studies of the University of British Columbia invites applications for a one-year replacement appointment in Hindi at the assistant professor level. Candidates must have completed, or be nearing the completion of, a Ph.D. with a specialization in Hindi, and must have native or near-native fluency in that language. Competence in medieval Hindi or in Urdu is desirable. Teaching responsibilities will include language and literature courses at various levels in Hindi and possibly in Urdu. Salary will depend upon qualifications. Send curriculum vitae and names of three references to : Dr. K.E. Bryant, Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia, 2075 Westbrook Mall, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5.

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Apply to Professor J.S. Brownlee, Chairman, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5. Appointment to begin July 1, 1980.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Ottawa Sikh Society will be celebrating BAISAKHI with a grand "mela" on April 13, from 1 - 6 p.m. at Sir Robert Borden High School on Greenbank Road. For further information call Binit Singh: 741-5163 or Rubie Arora 225-8278.

Indo-Canadian Women's Circle of Ottawa will be holding grand dance programme on May 10 at Ridgemont High School.

Programme director is Vasanthi Srini-Vasan. Proceeds will go to a women's project in India.

For further information call Nandita Bhatnagar: 825-2071 or Asha Chandan: 745-9622.

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PRACTICAL HINDI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY
878pp. Hb. $14.50

MAP OF INDIA 1980 edition
3ft 4in by 2ft 6in. $5.95

A NEW HISTORY OF INDIA by S. Wolpert
471pp. Hb. $18.95

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AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY by M.K. Gandhi
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THE COOKING OF INDIA by Santha Rama Rau
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Sikhs and hard hats

From December 10 to 14, the human rights tribunal appointed by the Commission to inquire into complaints involving Sikhs and hard hats heard evidence in Toronto.

The complaint referred to the tribunal had come from K.S. Bhinder, a maintenance electrician, who had been suspended by Canadian National Railways for refusing to wear a hard hat in CNR's Toronto coach yard. Mr. Bhinder is a Sikh.

Uday Singh, assistant professor of mathematics at Laurentian University, who had been asked by the Toronto Sikh community to explain Sikhism to the tribunal, said that the religion originated on the Indian sub-continent and that there are now 15 million Sikhs in India, most of whom are in Punjab. Sikhism was born in the fifteenth century during a period of religious persecution. The wearing of the turban was ordained in the 17th century (during another period of religious persecution) as a way for Sikhs to identify themselves and to symbolize their determination to keep their religion in spite of persecution.

Professor Singh told the tribunal that a Sikh without a turban is not a Sikh, that Sikhs cannot cut their hair, cannot wear anything over or under the turban, and cannot wear a substitute for a turban.

He estimated that there are 50,000 Sikhs in the Toronto vicinity, all of them first generation immigrants and most of them unskilled.

A number of witnesses were heard on the decreasing number and severity of head injuries suffered in locations where a hard hat policy is enforced. They also indicated that the number of jobs, for which the wearing of a hard hat is compulsory, is increasing.

Professor James Newman of Ottawa University, an expert in the design and testing of safety headgear, told the tribunal that although a turban may offer more protection against some dangers than hard hats, hard hats are far superior for overall protection. He added that although a turban might be made more effective as head protection if it was made of specially selected fabrics, it is unlikely that a turban could ever meet the safety standards now demanded of hard hats.

The members of the tribunal are Peter Cumming, professor of law at Osgoode Hall Law School, York University; Mary Eberts, associate professor, University of Toronto Law School; and Joan Wallace, general manager of the British Columbia Division of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada and formerly on the staff of the Workers Compensation Board of British Columbia.

Botham wins

New Delhi (IBS) - Record-breaking all-rounder Ian Botham played virtually a lone hand against India in the Jubilee cricket Test in Bombay and steered England to a comfortable 10-wicket victory in just three and a half days.

Gold roof temple

Guruvayur, Kerala, Mar. 10 (UNI) - About fifteen kg of pure gold was used for plating the roof of the Namaskara Mandapam (prayer hall) as part of the second stage of gold-plating the Sekrishna temple here.

The work, which began February 4, was completed well before the annual temple festival beginning February 27.

Bramachari gets his ashram

New Delhi, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The union health ministry has decided to restore the management of the Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishvayatam Yogashram here to Dhirendra Brahmachari.

The Janata government had taken over the management of the ashram from Dhirendra Brahmachari May 24, 1977, following alleged complaints of misutilisation of the grants given to it by the central government.

Gentleman in Flannels

New Delhi (IBS) - India's new skipper, Gundappa Vishvanath, raised the game of cricket back to its traditional pedestal of being a "gentleman's game" and highlighted the meaning of true-blue sportsmanship when England were batting in their first innings during the jubilee Test which India lost.

England were, at one stage, struggling at 85 for 5 when keeper Bob Taylor, partnering Ian Botham, tried to nudge a ball from Kapil Dev and missed completely. Umpire Hanumantha Rao gave Taylor "out" on only a luke-warm appeal from the bowler and keeper Kirmani. Taylor, surprised, walked behind his wicket and stood still, wondering.

Skipper Vishvanath, at first slip and in position to see whether the batsman had actually touched the ball or not, went up to the umpire and asked him to reverse his decision since Taylor had not touched the ball. The umpire refused. Vishvanath returned to talk things over with his colleagues in the slips. They all agreed Taylor had not touched the ball, hence was not out.

Vishvanath walked back to the umpire and repeated his request that a batsman is not out missing the ball. The umpire changed his decision on majority opinion and allowed Taylor to bat on. This was the turning point against India, for Taylor partnered Botham for a record 171 runs to put England on top.

But the result of the match regardless, Vishvanath triumphed as much as Botham, and perhaps in a greater manner. He proved himself a true sportsman and a true cricketer - a gentleman in flannels.

Bansi Lal case may be dropped

New Delhi (IBS) - The 31 cases still remaining against the name of former Defence Minister Bansi Lal, of emergency ill-fame, may be dropped following a review ordered by Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal who along with some 37 MLA's had crossed over from the Janata to the Congress-I some days ago.

Bhajan Lal has admitted that the review toward the dropping of the cases had been ordered on a request made by Bansi Lal that all the cases be withdrawn. Bansi Lal had phoned Bhajan Lal in this connection.

"We are considering the request", Bhajan Lal said. "Those cases not tenable in court, or smacking of vendetta, will be dropped".

Among the more serious cases are the coal scandal and the shady deals in the Haryana Electricity Board, both of which allegedly had Bansi Lal's brain behind them.

World food program

New Delhi (IBS) - The World Food Programme (WFP) has so far given to India from its inception 509,665,415 US dollars for the implementation of 51 projects.

Of these 34 projects involving 71,329,170 dollars have already been completed. The balance commitment of 438,336,245 has been apportioned among the ongoing ten development projects, and four nutrition feeding projects, and three emergency operations, according to WFP sources.

MILESTONES IN

The satellite program

SATELLITE SYSTEM	INDIA'S SATELLITE PROGRAM
ARYABHATTA, 1975	PURPOSE India's first experimental satellite with three scientific payloads, launched using a U.S.S.R. space vehicle, it established a foundation for satellite technology in India.
Utilisation of ATS-6 of U.S.A. '75-'76	Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) to demonstrate the use of direct broadcast of television programs via satellite for rural development.
Utilisation of 'SYMPHONIE' of France & W. Germany '77-'79	Satellite telecommunications Experiments Project (STEP), for telecommunications including remote area emergency communication using earth stations and transportable terminals.
BHASKARA '79-80	India's second satellite launched using a U.S.S.R. space vehicle. Experimental Earth Observation satellite for applications in meteorology, water resources, forestry, and data processing.
APPLE, '80 Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment)	India's first experimental geosynchronous communications satellite to be launched using an European launch vehicle, "Ariane".
INSAT-1 '80-'87	India's first operational satellite for telecommunication, television, and meteorology, to be launched in 1981 using a United States' space vehicle.

Francis Assisi

INDO-CANADIAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (ICCC)

PAST: Yes, some members of our community did talk a lot about a Centre of our own for a while and there had been set-backs. Finally something was done about it in 1973 by establishing ICA-Charitable Trust (the predecessor of ICCC)

- to construct, maintain and equip a community centre

- to teach Indian languages, drama, dance, music, philosophy, etc.

- to establish, promote and carry on sports activities of every nature and

- to carry on charitable and philanthropic work.

Since its inception it has taken on several projects of its own and also participated in other community activities. Mentioned below are a few

* In 1977 ICCC, with the active cooperation of other organisations in Ottawa, sent $24,000 for flood relief and rehabilitation work in India and in 1978 $3,000 was collected for the same purpose. In 1979 it was Morvi Relief Fund and project 4000.

* ICCC has been responsible for organising a hockey team for boys 9-13 and is a co-sponsor of field hockey activities in the area.

* It held Indian classical dances and modern ballroom dance classes.

* A donation of $500 worth of books has been made to Nepean Public Library.

* Along with all these activities work for establishing a community centre has been progressing steadily. ICCC owns 53 acres of land at the outskirts of Ottawa.

PRESENT:

As was reported in these columns earlier, a very active fund raising campaign has been going on since October 1979 for bringing a building at the corner of Bank St and Riverside Dr. We have come a long way - so far 130,000 has been raised. We are pretty sure that with the enthusiastic support shown by many of the members of our community the balance of 30,000 can easily be raised.

WE HAVE ONLY 6 WEEKS TO GO.

We appeal to each and every member of our community to contribute your share for this project.

Please write your cheque before you forget, to Indo-Canadian Community Centre and mail to 2060 Chalmers Rd, Ottawa, K1H 6K5.

Your donation is tax deductible and a receipt will be sent to you.

A donation of $600.00 entitles you to a life membership in the organization.

This is the time for cooperation, participation, and positive action.

A letter ICCC received recently from the Indo-Canadian Association of P.E.I. (printed below) gave us a lot of encouragement.

"We came to know of your request for donation to Indo-Canadian community centre from the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES. We have a very small community here and so is the membership of our Association. However, we felt that a Community Centre in Ottawa is a very worthwhile cause. Therefore, on behalf of the Indo-Canadian Association of P.E.I., I am enclosing a cheque of $50.00 as our support.

We would certainly like to keep in touch with the community in Ottawa and would like to receive the news letter, if you have any or notices of any special events or movies etc. so that any of our members who happen to be visiting Ottawa can take that opportunity to participate.

With our best wishes for the success of the Community Centre."

M.P. Madan,
President.
INDO-CANADIAN ASSOC.
CHARLOTTETOWN PEI.

FUTURE:

The number of activities that can be organised centering around our **CENTRE** are numerous. We invite you to participate.

* **It is your organisation.**

* **It will be as strong as you make it.**

* **What it does for you depends on what you do for it.**

KITCHEN

By Pranati Sen

With winter finally behind us an
are toward the Easter holidays.
entertaining as we used to becau
there are still occasions when a ve
you are planning such a party for F
the hostess to prepare and a real

SHRIMP MALAY

2 lbs. large raw fresh shrimp
6 whole cardamoms
4 small pieces cinnamon sticks
1 small bay leaf
4 whole cloves
2 clove of garlic, minced (optiona
1 tbsp. minced fresh ginger
3 medium onions, thinly sliced
1 med. tomato, peeled and chopp
2 green chilies, chopped
4 tbsp. ghee (clarified butter)
¾ tsp. turmeric
1½ to 2 tsp. cumin powder
½ tsp. paprika
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. sugar
1 cup frozen green peas
1 oz. sliced almond
1¼ cup coconut milk (see note)

Shell and clean raw shrimp. Sp
turmeric. Mix well. Remove se
seeds between waxed paper. He
skillet. Add shrimp. Fry over m
shaking the pan and turning the sh
out of pan with a slotted spoon and
ghee to pan and fry cardamom see
30 seconds, stirring constantly.
frying and stirring 3 minutes ove
spices, green chilies, garlic, tomat
few minutes more. Add coconut
heat, cover and simmer for 10 min
2 minutes. Now add shrimp an
through. Serve with Saffron rice.

Coconut milk Heat oven to 350F
Cool. Punch in eyes of coconut.
half. Remove coconut from shell.
brown skin. Cover with 2 cups b
hour.

Note Blend in a blender. Line a
cheesecloth and add the coconut
squeeze out all the liquid. Disca
recipe.

Silent Valley

Calcutta, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has prepared a geological map on 1:50,000 scale of the Precembrian terrain of the country's great bioreserve, Silent Valley.

The map was pepared during a multi-disciplinary scientific expedition, jointly undertaken by the GSI, the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kerala University, the Tribal Research and Training Centre and the Kerala State Ground Water Survey Department.

The geo-scientists, in their study on the 150 million year old Silent Valley found that biotite gneisses was predominant but in the

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KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

With winter finally behind us and spring in the air, our thoughts are toward the Easter holidays. We can't do quite as much entertaining as we used to because of the high cost of food, but there are still occasions when a very special dinner is called for. If you are planning such a party for Easter, this recipe is a pleasure for the hostess to prepare and a real treat for the guests.

SHRIMP MALAY

2 lbs. large raw fresh shrimp
6 whole cardamoms
4 small pieces cinnamon sticks
1 small bay leaf
4 whole cloves
2 clove of garlic, minced (optional)
1 tbsp. minced fresh ginger
3 medium onions, thinly sliced
1 med. tomato, peeled and chopped
2 green chilies, chopped
4 tbsp. ghee (clarified butter)
¼ tsp. turmeric
1½ to 2 tsp. cumin powder
½ tsp. paprika
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. sugar
1 cup frozen green peas
3 oz. sliced almond
1¼ cup coconut milk (see note)

Shell and clean raw shrimp. Sprinkle ¼ tsp. of each of salt and turmeric. Mix well. Remove seeds from cardamoms and crush seeds between waxed paper. Heat 3 tbsp. ghee in a large heavy skillet. Add shrimp. Fry over medium heat for about 2 minutes, shaking the pan and turning the shrimp several times. Lift shrimp out of pan with a slotted spoon and set aside. Add remaining 1 tbsp. ghee to pan and fry cardamom seeds, cloves, cinnamon and bay leaf 30 seconds, stirring constantly. Add sliced onions and continue frying and stirring 3 minutes over medium heat. Add rest of the spices, green chilies, garlic, tomato, ginger and salt. Cook and stir few minutes more. Add coconut milk, bring to a boil, turn down heat, cover and simmer for 10 minutes. Add peas and cook another 2 minutes. Now add shrimp and simmer until they are heated through. Serve with Saffron rice.

Coconut milk. Heat oven to 350F. Bake coconut for 30 minutes. Cool. Punch in eyes of coconut. Drain out liquid inside. Break in half. Remove coconut from shell. Grate coconut after removing brown skin. Cover with 2 cups boiling water and let stand for 1 hour.

Note — Blend in a blender. Line a sieve with several thicknesses of cheesecloth and add the coconut milk. Twist the cloth tightly to squeeze out all the liquid. Discard coconut and use milk for the recipe.

Revenue Canada gives in

In response to repeated representations from National Association of Canadians of Origins in India, Revenue Canada has issued revised instructions in respect of "Non-Resident Dependent Relatives-Personal Exemptions". These instructions are contained in detail in Interpretation Bulletin No. IT.383R.

To summarize:

(a) The deduction may be claimed in respect of a non-resident dependent, who is "a spouse, a wholly dependent child or grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother or sister (subject to the limitation relating to the dependent's income)"

(b) "The criteria for determining whether a taxpayer may claim a deduction in respect of a non-resident dependent are the same as for one who is resident, the documentation is necessarily more detailed. "Form T1E-NR-Declaration in Support of Non-Resident Dependent has to be filled in by the taxpayer.

(c) "While the question of dependency is one to be determined on the facts of each case, the Department will consider, among other things, the amount of the dependent's income from all sources and also:

(i) any support provided by the government e.g. pension, medicare, subsidized housing, etc.

(ii) the cost of living in the particular country and the dependent's ability to care for him/herself financially, and

(iii) support provided to the dependent by person other than the Canadian Taxpayer.

(d) "The evidence to prove support of a non-resident dependent must be documents issued by the agency through which he/she has transferred the money to :

(i the name and address of the non-resident recipient,

(ii) the name and address of the transferrer,

(iii) the date of the transfer, and

(iv) the amount of money transferred or where it is goods that were provided, their nature and fair value."

The documentation will normally take the form of receipts of post office or Bank money orders or cancelled cheques that were payable to the dependents.

The term "cost of living" has been made applicable to dependents of all Canadians, irrespective of their origin in European or Non-European countries. In case you notice any discrimination at any stage in any case, facts may be brought to notice of the National Secretariat of NACOI with copies of necessary documents for taking appropriate action with concerned authorities.

For detailed information, please contact your local Taxation office and obtain the above mentioned bulletin IT.383R and form T1E-NR for your study before you fill in your income tax return.

Work in Patel chest institute

New Delhi, Mar. 15 (UNI) - Almost all research and clinical work has come to a standstill at the VallabhBhai Patel Chest Institute (VPCI) here, according to seven senior members of the Institute's faculty.

The VPCI, the country's foremost institute for reserach in chest diseases, is plagued by loss of competent faculty because of "deteriorating working conditions and petty wrangling."

The situation has been confounded by misutilisation of Institute grants by the Director, Dr A S Paintal, alleged Professor Ashwini Kumar and Dr MPS Menon, Reader at the VPCI.

Periodic complaints about the deterioration of the VPCI's clinic have been ignored for the past several years and a new 40-bed ward is still non-functional, despite a large investment, the faculty members say.

Silent Valley map

Calcutta, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has prepared a geological map on 1:50,000 scale of the Precembrian terrain of the country's great bioreserve, Silent Valley.

The map was pepared during a multi-disciplinary scientific expedition, jointly undertaken by the GSI, the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kerala University, the Tribal Research and Training Centre and the Kerala State Ground Water Survey Department.

The geo-scientists, in their study on the 150 million year old Silent Valley found that biotite gneisses was predominant but in the northern parts, within the new Amarambalam Reserve forest area, charnockite formed the main rock type.

JHA WARNS AGAINST SHORT-TERM REMEDIES

Jammu, Mar. 15 (UNI) - The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir L K Jha, has said that raising tax rates to close the budgetary gap, as the Budget of 1979 demonstrated, can well lead to an upsurge in prices rather than act as a break.

Mr. Jha, who is also an eminent economist, said inflation was today the most potent cause of public discontent.

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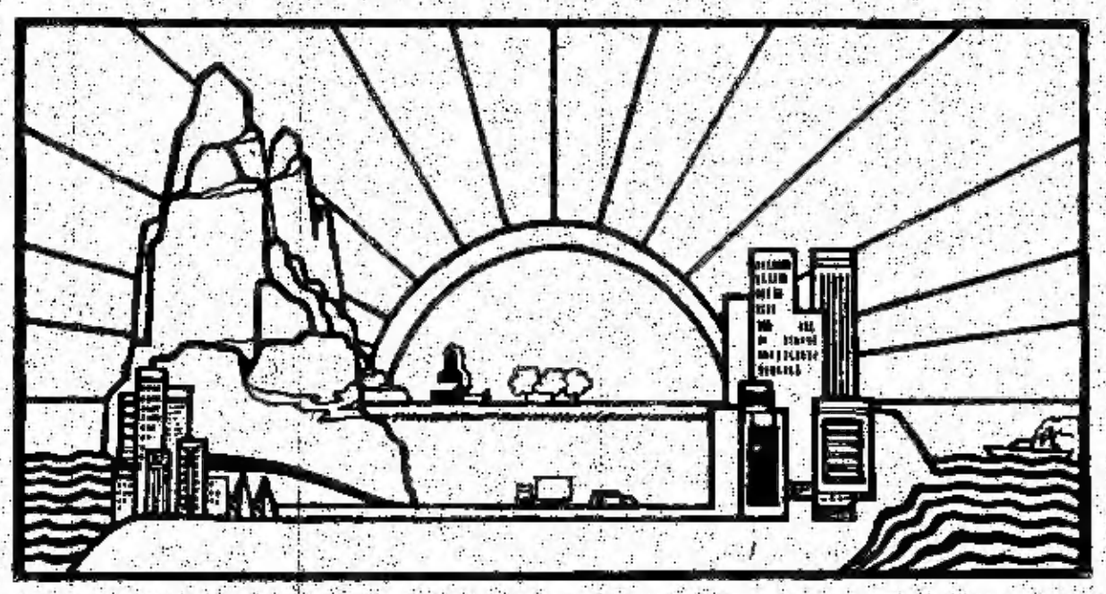

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Matrimonial correspondence invited from attractive and intellectual girls about 25-30, single or divorced in Canada, U.S. or India for a Canadian, 32, single, attractive, idealistic, educated Jat Sikh boy, caste no bar. M-1679, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable Punjabi boy match around 28 years with professional background for a 23 year old, 5 feet, B.Sc. with medical and painting background. Beautiful, fair complexioned girl from Bhatia family. Boys in India also may apply with recent photograph. M-1680, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a Nair family, settled in North America for a Nair boy, 29, from Kerala, presently employed as a doctor in Canada. Please write to M-1681, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from accomplished, good-looking tall, professional Sikh men in thirties (U.S. - Canada) for an attractive, caring, sociable Jat-Sikh divorcee 35, 5'-4'', University Professor in Canada. Personal compatibility and personality major consideration. Please send details with recent photograph to G. Singh, 431 Belhaven Road, London, Ontario (Canada) N6C 2N1.

Suitable match for Jew gentleman 58 yrs. good health, machinist, own home, well settled. Interested ladies up to 45 yrs. of age widow, divorcee, singles, may apply in confidence M.L. 23-8th Street, Toronto, M8V 3C2.

Suitable match for Hindu girl, 21, bright, charming, Canadian citizen, university graduate, employed. Box 7174, Vanier Post Office (Ont.) Canada K1L 8E3.

Parents, brother, sister and other close relatives settled in Canada and USA seek suitable well qualified, well behaved, slim and beautiful not more than 22 years match preferably settled in Canada or USA for a handsome, most qualified, non drinker, non-smoker, 5', 26 years old Professional Electronics production Engineer, diploma in Business management as well as French belonging to respectable, multi-million-aire vegetarian and most educated agarwal family of New Delhi. Please send details along with latest photograph to Agarwala Box No 3491, Smithers, B.C.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a tall handsome Sikh boy, 27, final year engineering student in Canada. Caste no bar. Write M-1668, The Canadian India Times.

Male divorced, kind, sincere and understanding, well employed in Toronto, Canadian citizen of Indian origin seeks suitable match. Reply with photograph and details M-1675, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for an innocently divorced Rajput girl, 25, sweet, homely, attractive. M.A. Economics working in States. Caste no bar. Write M-1598, The Canadian India Times.

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Muslims conduct Hindu rites

New Delhi (IBS) - Humanity experienced a heart-easing example set by Muslims of Kashmir recently when they linked arms to help cremate a Hindu woman who had been left destitute even by her son. They pooled their resources and conducted Hindu last rites for the dead woman.

They had requisitioned the services of a Hindu priest who performed the last rites at the cremation grounds.

The woman belonged to Zainder Mohalla of Srinagar, and had no one to look after her. Even her son had deserted her. Muslim neighbours took it upon themselves to dispose of the body when she died -- and according to Hindu rites.

Malnutrition causes deaths

New Delhi (IBS) - One in every five new born children in India die of malnutrition within one year of its birth.

Stating this, newly elected president of the Federation of World Associations of Paediatric Surgeons, R. K. Gandhi said that most child deaths in the country were due to malnutrition of mothers and lackd of proper care during the pregnancy period.

Regretting the fact that many parents still ignored the preventive aspect, Dr. Gandhi said this trend had been creating problems for both parents and doctors. Much of the emotional disturbances to mothers could be saved if the child was taken to a doctor frequently.

TOURIST COMPLEX AT SIRHIND

New Delhi (IBS) - A Rs. 500,000 tourist complex is coming up in Sirhind, Punjab, on a small channel taken out of the Bhakra Canal. Besides snack and beer bars, the complex will have a mini-boating club. The complex will be completed in six months.

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